The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIV. No. 20 Whole No. 361. | NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Topics of the Day:

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VIEWS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT 601
BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESSES AND HARD TIMES 603
TWO OF THE NEW SENATORS (PORTRAITS) 604
BRYAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN 604
OFFICE-SEEKERS AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION 605
MONETARY CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM 607
NATIONAL FORESTRY RESERVATIONS 608
TOPICS IN BRIEF 608

Letters and Art:

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN LITERATURE 609
"HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC" . . . 609
HOWELLS'S VIEW OF LORD BYRON . 610
RELATION OF LITERATURE TO LIFE . 611
NOTES 612

Science:

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE 613
DREDGING RIVERS FOR GOLD . . . 613
MOVING AN AMERICAN OBSERVATORY TO MEXICO 614
BIRD'S EGGS IN THE NEST AND IN THE CABINET 614
SPENCER AND DARWIN 615
HOW TO RECLAIM THE "JERSEY FLATS" 615
HOW OUR ANCESTORS REGARDED WATER-DRINKING 616
ARE WE LONGER-LIVED THAN OUR FATHERS? 616
CYCLE ARTILLERY 616
SCIENCE BREVITIES 616

The Religious World:

IS GOD WITHDRAWING HIS SPIRIT FROM THE CHURCH? 617
PROPOSED JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE 617
A MOHAMMEDAN CONVERT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY 618
WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH . . 618
TOO MANY CHURCH SOCIETIES . . . 619
REVIVALS AND REVIVALISTS AGAIN . 620
THE LATE REV. DR. MALLORY . . . 620
RELIGIOUS NOTES 620

From Foreign Lands:

TWO ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY 621
HOW SOME OF THE MOSLEM "ATROCITIES" ARE MANUFACTURED . . . 621
THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN 622
RENEWED POLISH AGITATION . . . 622
THE POWERS AND THE GREEK "ENFANT TERRIBLE" 623
EMPEROR WILLIAM'S STRUGGLE FOR A NAVY 624

Miscellaneous:

HIDDEN DANGERS OF CYCLING . . . 625
PNEUMATIC SLEEPING-CARS 625
GENERAL LEE'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER 626
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER 626
BUSINESS SITUATION 627
CHESS 627
CURRENT EVENTS 629

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Phila.
Guarantee Collection & Law Co., Bullitt Bldg., Phila.
John M. Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg., Scranton, Pa.
W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
Harry Emmons, 9th & Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Stewart, Rock Island, Ill.
Edw. W. Werick, 91 Erie Co. Sav. Bank Bldg., Buffalo.
Chas. R. Kreidler, 236 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis.
Nathan R. Park, 28 Ch'ber of Com., Cincinnati, O.
Henry P. Karch, 307-308 Pike Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, No. Dak.
Temple, Warren & Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco.
Morrison & Chesnut, D'ly Rec'd Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
John W. Link, Fort Worth, Texas.
Charles W. Felker, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.
Henry Kirke White, Birmingham, Ala.
S. I. KING (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Iowa.
Arthur J. Edwards, Phœnix, Ariz.
Allyn & Campbell, Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
Chas E. Barber, 701 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1897
Tells the plain truth about **The BEST SEEDS that Grow!**
Hundreds of illustrations and remarkable **Novelties**, painted from nature. Known as **"The Leading American Seed Catalogue."** ☞ **Mailed FREE to all.**
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN. $1

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never Blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.
To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.*
AGENTS WANTED. **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 108 Fulton St., New York.**

4 DAYS TO CALIFORNIA. THE ITALY OF AMERICA.
SUNSET LIMITED
LEAVE NEW YORK TUESDAY & SATURDAY.
WINTER TOURS ARRANGED TO MEXICO, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AROUND THE WORLD.
A LUXURIOUS HOTEL ON WHEELS. LADIES COMPARTMENT CAR AND DINING CAR
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO'S SUNSET ROUTE
349 B'WAY AND No 1 BATTERY PLACE WASHINGTON BL'D'G.

In Darkest England By Gen. Wm. Booth. "More interesting than fiction, more veracious than history, more vital than theology."—*The Outlook.* Illustrated with colored chart, 326 pages, price, different editions, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents. **Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York**

NEW SUBSCRIPTION EDITION—JUST PUBLISHED.

The Standard Dictionary, Cyclopedia, and Atlas of the World

NEW FEATURES ADDED.

THE NEW EDITION of the Standard Dictionary, known as "The Standard Dictionary, Cyclopedia, and Atlas of the World," is now ready, and includes much new matter of great value in addition to the dictionary proper. This new matter, which can be had *only* in the elegantly bound subscription edition, includes:

ATLAS OF THE WORLD
Eighty-eight pages of large full-page and double-page maps, printed in colors, with marginal indexes.

CONDENSED CYCLOPEDIA
A descriptive compendium of the various countries presenting historical, political, and commercial information.

PERMANENT CALENDAR; PORTRAITS OF EDITORS
In addition to the above the Subscription Edition contains, among its special features:
1. A Perfect Calendar for Every Year of the Christian Era. Designed for Practical Every-day Use.
2. The Portraits of 214 of the Staff of 247 Editors and Specialists engaged in preparing the Standard Dictionary.

Cost Nearly $1,000,000 | 20 Experts of the U. S. Government were on the Editorial Staff | Over 240 Eminent Editors and Specialists Made It
It is a Masterpiece of Lexicography | It is a Masterpiece of Education | It is a Masterpiece of Art, 14 Superb Color-plates, 5,000 Illustrations
More Words Than Any Other Dictionary

THE "STANDARD DICTIONARY, CYCLOPEDIA, AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD" IS SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY—EASY PAYMENTS POSSIBLE—SEND FOR TERMS

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

PERPETUAL DATER 25c.
ALL your letters, bills and papers should be DATED! This Dater adjusts to ANY desired date INSTANTLY and will save you time, money and trouble. It is Rapid, Legible and costs practically nothing: To present you our catalogue of 3000 specialties with a specimen BARGAIN we will send this dater post-paid for **ONLY 25c.** 3 for 60c.; $2.00 a dozen.
CONSECUTIVE NUMBERER, numbers from 1 to 10,000, same price. YOU need both! AGENTS WANTED.
ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BROTHER. Mail Order Bargain House. Dept. No. 65 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS RIGHT?
If not, send for the **New Botanic Cure,** made from the **Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.** It is Nature's Own Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Pain in Back, Rheumatism, etc. It cures **all diseases** caused by **Uric Acid** in the **Blood.** To prove its wonderful power a large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free.** Address The **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Ave., **New York.**

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs **FREE**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GAZE'S TOURS ESTABLISHED 1844

Gaze's New Tours

SEASON 1897

TO EUROPE

Programs Ready. Travel Tickets Everywhere

S. S. Berths, All Lines

HENRY GAZE & SONS, L't'd

48 Days, All Included, $275.

113 Broadway NEW YORK

New York Herald:—"We are free to pronounce Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary the most complete and satisfactory dictionary yet printed."

$100 IN CASH PRIZES

...BY...

FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

Easy, pleasant, and instructive pastime. Any school boy 12 years old can do it. It is to make

ONLY AN EASY ACROSTIC

out of the best sentences in the circular of commendations of the Standard Dictionary which we will forward. PRIZE AWARDED JUNE 1st, 1897.

FIRST PRIZE $50.

Send 10 cents for the details of the contest, quotations, illustrated color circular and color top with disks by which any of the 488 colors of the Standard Dictionary can be produced by the formulas given. Address, FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

The Old Bible Heroes Made to Live Again Before the Reader's Vision ..

.. .. .. A FASCINATING NEW BOOK

NOW READY

Hero Tales from Sacred Story

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Christ and His Friends," "The Fisherman and His Friends," "The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger," etc.

THE truest heroism the world has ever known is recounted in this inspiring volume. So charmingly told are these stories, that characters which have been heard and read about till they were well-nigh lifeless skeletons, take on flesh and beauty, breathe and speak, and do heroic deeds before the reader until he almost doubts if he ever heard the story before.

Nineteen Full-Page Half-Tone Illustrations from Famous Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Elegantly Bound, Gilt Top, Rough Edges
Cover design by George Wharton Edwards

12mo, Cloth, 295 pp. Price, $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., NEW YORK

A Life Saver Quick! What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

SPRING TRIPS TO

California

By trains consisting of sleeping, dining, observation, and library cars with special time schedules so arranged as to include the canons, passes, and other interesting scenery en route by daylight.

Leaving **New York in April,** visiting all the **Leading Cities and Resorts of the West,** as follows:

Tour No. 1.—Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc.

Tour No. 2.—Same as No. 1, except omitting Alaska.

Tour No. 3.—Chicago, Kansas City, Santa Fé, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Denver, etc.

Each trip embraces a complete round of the California resorts, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San José, Lick Observatory, San Rafael, San Francisco, etc. The Yosemite Valley is optional. The tickets allow the passengers absolute freedom of movement. There will be other tours to Alaska and the Yellowstone Park during the summer months.

Tours to Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Japan, Round the World, Europe, etc.

Railroad and steamship tickets at lowest rates.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th St., Union Square, New York.
296 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
250 Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
95 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

De Potter's First-Class Excursions

Sail in MAY, JUNE, and JULY, for

EUROPE Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, Norway, North Cape, Russia, British Isles, Holland, etc., etc. Perfected itineraries. Superior leadership. Unequalled arrangements. OLD WORLD GUIDE, illustrated, FREE. Established 1879. Steamship and Circular Railway Tickets. A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN TOURS.

15th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited. Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y

A Bundle of Letters

TO BUSY GIRLS.

A Book of Practical Sense for Every Girl. By Grace H. Dodge. No one knows better how and what to tell them. Price 50 cents. Presentation edition $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., NEW YORK.

---

3 IN ONE TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

AT THE HEAD

Of Three Classes Stands 3 in One

BECAUSE IT { Lubricates Ideally. Prevents Rust. Cleans Perfectly.

Ask your dealer for it. Sample bottle free. Send 2c. stamp for postage.

G. W. COLE & CO., (ROOM P) 111 B'WAY, N. Y.

THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Drain the poisonous **Uric Acid** from the **Blood. Are yours in good order?** If you suffer from any disease of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Rheumatism or Pain in the Back, send at once for the Wonderful **Kava-Kava** Shrub—Nature's Own Sure Cure. It costs you nothing. We send a large case by mail **Free** to prove its power. Address **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Ave., **New York.**

"By all odds the most thorough and impressive study of the question which has yet been presented."

The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States

By CHARLES B. SPAHR, Ph.D., Associate Editor of *The Outlook*. 12mo, 184 pp. Appendices, Index. (Vol. XII. in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics.) $1.50. (Second edition now ready.)

"There is here presented a problem which the people of wealth and influence must face whether they will or no. It can not be laughed down or beaten down. We have only just seen the first lifting of the standard of revolt against the present social order call to its support over 6,000,000 of the 13,000,000 voters of the nation."—*Springfield Republican.*

One of the most important religious books of the year.

The Bible as Literature

By Prof. RICHARD G. MOULTON, A. B. BRUCE, D.D., HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D., J. M. WHITON, Ph.D., Prof. JOHN F. GENUNG, W. E. GRIFFIS, D.D., Prof. L. W. BATTEN, Ph.D., Prof. ALBERT P. COOK, and others. Introduction by LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. (Second Thousand.)

"There has been no former publication of this kind having anything like the scope, plan, and amplitude of both Biblical and literary scholarship."—*Boston Advertiser.*

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, prepaid, on receipt of price.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY

46 East 14th St., New York
100 Purchase St., Boston

MEMORY

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S

Assimilative MEMORY System,

Protected by copyrights, and injunctions of U. S. Courts.

The last, most complete and perfect edition.

SPEAKING WITHOUT NOTES.
MIND WANDERING CURED.

Indispensable in preparing for examinations.
Any book learned in one reading.

Cloth bound, with portrait and autograph. Price net $2.50 American, 10s. 6d. English. Post free. Prospectus with opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional** and **Business Men** all over the world FREE. Address,

A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Not sold elsewhere. or 200 Regent Street, London,

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets. Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or Ms. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

PATENTS.

If you need the services of a competent patent lawyer to procure, litigate, or negotiate a patent at home or abroad, I will be glad to serve you. Fifteen years' experience. Full instructions free. Best bank and business house references. CHAS. E. BARBER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law (patent practice exclusively), Washington, D. C.

REJECTED CASES A SPECIALTY.

Official copy of any U. S. Patent sent for 10 cents.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS. Very Accessible; only an hour's ride from Chicago. A first class hotel plus home comforts, medical care, baths, etc. Send for illustrated book. T. N. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

8% Municipal Warrants. Safest short-time paper, earning 6 to 9 per cent. Write for details. Robt. E. Strahorn & Co., Equitable Building, Boston.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' Agency. Oldest and best known in the U. S. Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

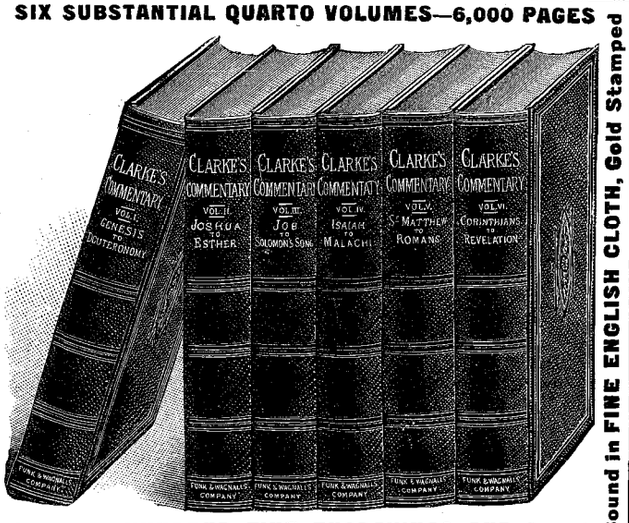
280 SETS LEFT $2 DOWN AND $1.00 A MONTH

WE are able to offer this rare opportunity, to those who **act quickly,** to procure one of the most famous and widely useful of Bible commentaries and reference work, *at one third less than the regular cash price* and on the **very easiest of terms.** You will have **nearly a year in which to pay for it,** but you will receive the complete set of books at once and have the use of them while paying for them. The work is a Pastor's and People's Commentary and Bible treasure-house. It is invaluable to all **Pastors, Sunday-school Teachers, Superintendents, Class Leaders, Christian Families,** in fact, **to all** who wish to give their Bible intelligent reading and accurate interpretation. We recently offered the six-volume Scott's Commentary on the same terms. Unfortunately we had only 95 sets, and they are now all gone. We can not supply any more. But the popular demand for such a work on such convenient terms is not nearly satisfied. We are now receiving more requests than ever before from all parts of the country. For this reason we decided to place our entire stock of **540 sets of Clarke's Commentary** at the disposal of our subscribers on the same special terms that were so popular in our Scott offer. Clarke's Commentary is an even **more popular work** than Scott's, and there is a steady sale for it at the regular cash price. *Nearly half of the 540 sets have already been taken.* We now have **only about 280 sets left,** and **can supply no more than these** under this offer. This is your opportunity. **Accept at once.**

CLARKE'S COMMENTARY ON THE ENTIRE BIBLE

SIX SUBSTANTIAL QUARTO VOLUMES—6,000 PAGES

EACH VOLUME IS 7½ x 11 x 2 INCHES IN SIZE



Bound in FINE ENGLISH CLOTH, Gold Stamped

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS AND MAPS

Only $2.00 Down

will secure for you immediate possession of this magnificent work.

Only $1.00 a Month

until the balance of this Special Offer Price is paid. .. ..

Don't Miss This Great Offer

Supply Rapidly Diminishing!

A Book for Every Christian Home.

This work is a practical guide to the Bible, especially suited to the needs of the people. The customary technicalities of commentaries, prepared exclusively for ministers, afford much material which is unintelligible or inconvenient to the average reader of the Bible. This great library, however, is so simply and clearly arranged as to be easily comprehensible by the rank and file of Bible readers. It is not an abstruse treatise. It is simply a broad and helpful interpreter of Bible truths, by which the deepest truths are made clear and simple.

Treasures of Sacred Knowledge.

It is a priceless help to all those who wish to read the Bible intelligently. The top portion of each page contains a short selection of Scripture, accompanied by copious marginal references. Below this, occupying the remainder of the page, is a rich storehouse of information and comment on the Scripture. There are also countless tables, diagrams, maps and illustrations. Every facility is afforded for its handy use.

A Thesaurus of General Learning.

"It is a thesaurus of general learning. It abounds with a great variety of Oriental illustrations. Its luminous expositions of the law and the gospel; its earnest and forcible appeals to the conscience; its rich counsels for the well-understood wants of the Christian's inner life; its endless exhibitions of general knowledge and its valuable aids to the students of those holy tongues in which revelation took its first recorded forms —all will render this book the companion and counselor of multitudes as long as the English language shall endure."—Dr. ETHERIDGE.

It Sheds New and Clear Light on the Bible.

Much of the beauty and significance of the Bible lies behind the text, and in order that its full power and meaning shall be grasped by the reader, this masterly elucidation is presented by this "Prince of Commentators." Charles H. Spurgeon, who admired and strongly recommended this commentary, said of it: "By a sort of side-light, he brings out the meaning of the text in an astouishingly novel manner."

THE NEW EDITION CONTAINS the Results of Recent Researches in the Holy Land, and Brings the Work up to the Present Standard of Biblical Criticism. It gives also an account of the Revision of the New Testament, and Presents a Life of Adam Clarke by Rev. Thornley Smith.

ITS PRICELESS VALUE TOLD BY THOSE WHO HAVE THE WORK.

Just a Few from Thousands

C. L. DAVENPORT, Tavoy, Burmah: "It is a mine filled with nuggets of pure gold. They stimulate thought and are just what an earnest student wants."

W. A. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo: "For an every-day working commentary, it is not excelled."

WARREN G. PARTRIDGE, Cincinnati, O.: "Stimulating, suggestive, practical—not a lumber-yard of rubbish, but an arsenal of well-polished arrows."

D. P. ALLISON, Monticello, Ind.: "With these modern notes, tables, etc., the Bible student has a help no other work gives."

A. J. KISSELL, Beatty, O.: "Dr. Clarke has a rare genius as a Bible expositor. Full of the Holy Ghost himself, he gives us the spiritual meaning with the least possible verbiage."

J. D. TURNER, Hartwell, Ga.: "It has been very helpful to me, especially in the exegesis of difficult passages, making clear things hitherto not understood by me."

HOW EASILY IT MAY BE OBTAINED

The regular price of this great work is $18.00. We offer our patrons 540 sets (all we have) at the special price of $12.00 and **we prepay freight.** Not only this, but payment may be made on such easy instalments as **ONLY TWO DOLLARS DOWN AND ONE DOLLAR A MONTH** until paid for. **We guarantee satisfaction. If for any reason** the books are not satisfactory they may be returned in good order in three days and **we will promptly and without question refund the money that has been paid.**

ACCEPTANCE ORDER FORM.

QUICKLY SIGN AND RETURN TO US, WITH $2.00, THE FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE BLANK.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

I hereby accept your offer of a set of the regular $18 edition of Clarke's Commentary on the Bible for $12, and herewith enclose $2 as first payment on the same. I agree to pay one dollar every month hereafter until the work is paid for in full. It is understood that you guarantee satisfaction, and that, if I am not satisfied with the books, I will notify you within three days after I receive them, and hold them subject to your order, and you will refund the money I shall have paid for them. You are to send them to me *freight prepaid.*

Name.....

P. O......

Date..... *State*.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., NO. 20 NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 361

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN VIEWS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

COMMENTS by papers from the South and the West on the incoming Administration were received too late for publication last week. Coming as these do from States where the battle for silver waged hottest, they possess a peculiar interest. These papers express wide differences of opinion on the policy outlined by Mr. McKinley in his inaugural, yet they are remarkably free from bitter personalities and for the most part show a kindly interest in the new President. The selection here given is fairly representative of the varying views:

Democrats are Asking for No Reward.—"The Democrats who threw to the winds all considerations of long-standing attachments and equally long-standing hostilities in the political crisis of last year ask for no reward except the faithful and unswerving pursuit, on the part of the new President, of the great objects to which he stands pledged. Among these objects, it must not be forgotten, is the resolute maintenance of the civil-service law, and the carrying of its spirit, as fully as possible, into the offices not covered by its provisions. On this head, Mr. McKinley's record as a Congressman, the declaration of the St. Louis platform, and the language of his letter of acceptance, all conspire to justify high hopes on the part of the friends of good government. All talk of 'recognition' of the gold Democrats by the award of offices should be dismissed with contempt; they are not entitled to any such compensation for their assistance in the election of Mr. McKinley, and we are sure that few if any of them desire it. They will get all that they bargained for if Mr. McKinley shall administer the Government in accordance with the chief purpose of the struggle, and with the general principles of good government."—*The News* (*Gold Dem.*), *Baltimore.*

Will Stand by the Platform Pledges.—"As an expression of loyalty, patriotism, honesty of purpose, and sympathy with the wants and needs of the people, individually and collectively, President McKinley's inaugural address perhaps never has been excelled. It was an address worthy of the President of a great people, and one of which not only the people who by their votes aided him in attaining his present exalted position, but the whole body of citizens may well feel proud. It breathed a spirit of fairness, and was indicative of a policy the chief end of which shall be general good regardless of precedents or personal consequences.

"Those who have believed or hoped that the new President would formulate a policy at variance with the St. Louis platform or any part of it must now feel that they are doomed to disappointment. His address indicates an intention to respect every pledge made to the people in that platform, even the one relating to an international monetary conference. He apparently has no sympathy with the views of those Republicans who have been asserting that the vote in November absolved the party from any duty to silver."—*The State Journal* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Topeka, Kans.*

High Tariff will Postpone the Revival of Prosperity.—"A high protective tariff is President McKinley's hobby, and has long been so. If Congress should respond to his demands, the entire foreign trade of the country will be unsettled and upset for two years to come, and the very stability and established order so necessary to any revival of prosperity will be postponed. However, the idea seems to be generally accepted that the Republicans are going to be allowed to have their way as to the tariff. But it must be remembered that there is a considerable deficiency in the revenue, caused by the failure of the income-tax act, and a high tariff that will shut out imports will not yield any income. The tax must be so laid as to furnish an adequate revenue, and to this end it should encourage importations, instead of shutting them out. . . .

"*The Picayune* wishes the President well; but it realizes that his Administration will be environed with many difficulties and beset with much violent and radical opposition. The hurly-burly of the late national campaign is not yet over. The socialistic forces are still menacing. They have got to be met with wise statesmanship, Christian philanthropy, and courageous firmness."—*The Picayune* (*Gold Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

The Plutocratic Program will Divide the Country.—"If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

"Mr. McKinley would be justified in holding Congress and the cabinet to this view, but he certainly errs when he assumes that he is authorized to proceed against the greenbacks. It was popular clamor which put a stop to their destruction in 1878. Popular clamor will be heard again if the purpose is shown to destroy them now. . . .

"The patience of the American people is very great, and the power of party names is still strong, but in my humble judgment the plutocratic program which seems to have been prepared by Mr. McKinley and his counsellors will divide the voters of the country with a cleavage unparalleled since Jackson's day into McKinleyites and anti-McKinleyites—those who stand for the trusts and the privileges and those who combat trusts and privileges. The majority of our people are not yet ready to acquiesce in policies and laws which will give to our corporations (which do not die) those special privileges and powers which in Europe are held and exercised by hereditary nobles."—*Thomas E. Watson, in The World, New York,*

McKinley as a Manager.—"Perhaps the best way to secure an accurate estimate of his character is to make the comparison that Grover Cleveland controlled men and affairs, while Mr. McKinley, judging from his past record, will manage them. He will apply his fine faculty of common sense to matters which come before

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

him, and use tact and address in securing compliance with his wishes. Just how far these faculties will succeed in giving the people a strong and satisfactory administration the future will decide. As it is, he goes into office with the very best wishes of every American citizen who loves his country or has a respect for his citizenship."—*The Record* (*Gold Ind.*), *Chicago.*

"The message as a whole is not brilliant, few such documents are, but will impress the reader by its honesty of purpose and its abundant evidences of the author's sincere devotion to the public weal. It is intended for the country rather than for the party."—*The Journal* (*Gold Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Contributes to Confidence.—"The new President proves equal to the situation in laying down some sound principles of government and foreshadowing some general lines of policy which are generally satisfactory. His utterances concerning the money question and government credit will confirm public opinion in his soundness on these issues, and his forecasting of policy will undoubtedly contribute to the growth of confidence. His other declarations are equally frank, and the entire address is in excellent spirit and form."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Indianapolis.*

"If he has any ideas of a plan of currency reform they are veiled in vague generalities. The only clear note as to the policy of his Administration is the promotion of international bimetalism, and, until that end is gained, the maintenance of the gold standard. For the rest the inaugural address outlines a policy which includes the increase of the revenues by tariff taxation, protection with reciprocity, civil-service reform, economy in expenditures, and trust legislation and the 'jollying' of the people with 'prosperity' tinkering."—*The Republic* (*Silver Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

Course of Opponents Depends on Developments.—"President McKinley's inaugural address has a business-like ring about it. . . . While disagreeing with some of the principles outlined as the directing influences of the new Administration, *The Constitution* concedes that the Republicans should be given a full and a fair opportunity to redeem their campaign pledges. The Democrats will take advantage of no parliamentary technicalities; but after reasonable debate the Administration will, without obstruction, be enabled to enact such legislation as it is prepared to assume. On the record so made the Democrats will go before the people; and the result of the next congressional election, to take place in about a year and a half, as well as of the next Presidential campaign, will depend entirely upon developments which take place in the mean time."—*The Constitution* (*Silver Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

International Bimetalism an Ignis Fatuus.—"He indulges in a little talk about international bimetalism, but that is an *ignis fatuus* which he will never catch. There is as much prospect of obtaining relief for the ills which afflict this country through an international monetary conference as there is of curing a man suffering with a raging fever by giving him the ten-thousandth part of a grain of quinin once a day. When a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. McKinley used to talk and vote in favor of real, genuine bimetalism, but that was before he was placed under obligations to Mark Hanna and secured his election to the Presidency by the powerful help of trusts and the money power."—*The Register* (*Silver Dem.*), *Columbia, S. C.*

"After four years of Democratic administration the country will start off to-day on a new career under a Republican President. It seems good to think that national affairs and the ship of state will be once more under the guidance of the Grand Old Party—the party under whose management the country has always enjoyed prosperity, and always will.

"The four years past seem like a nightmare. . . . A new era is about to dawn. Americanism is at the front once more. We shall have a vigorous foreign policy as well as a constructive and self-developing domestic policy. Let us all rejoice in the restoration of sound governmental methods."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis.*

May be Like a Third Term of Cleveland.—The whole tone of the inaugural is thoughtful and statesmanlike and is calculated to produce a favorable impression not only at home but abroad, where the transfer of the reins of executive power from the strong, firm hands which have held them for the past four years is regarded with natural anxiety. It may yet happen that in all but the thorns and difficulties which hedged the late President's path, what was meant as a gibe by a Populist Senator may turn to be a fortunate prediction, and that Mr. McKinley's Administration may be like a third term of President Cleveland."—*The Sun* (*Gold Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

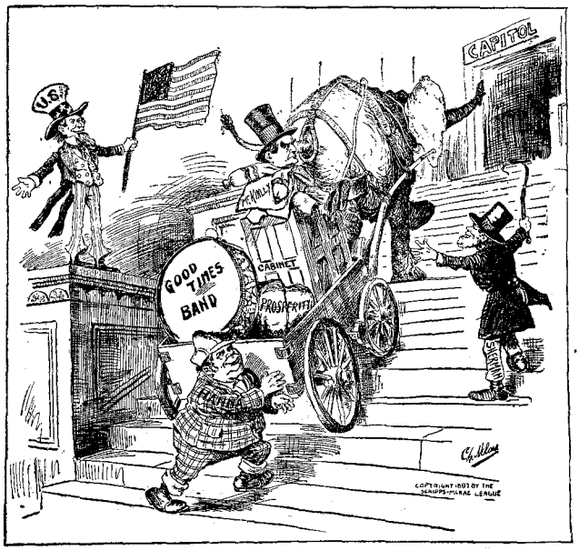
"President McKinley's inaugural was a clear, dignified, and modest address. From a Republican standpoint it ought to prove satisfying to the members of that party. It was an amplification, tho in a much more terse and clear form, of the pledges, promises, and declarations set forth in the St. Louis platform. . . . His declarations on the currency approach nearer the President's ideas before his nomination than they do to the financial plank of the St. Louis platform. But his words on this vital question are vague and indeterminate. They abound in glittering generalities and frayed platitudes."—*The Times* (*Silver Dem.*), *Kansas City.*

The South Wants No Division.—"Mr. McKinley's assurance that he will 'do nothing and permit nothing to be done' that will disturb the friendly relations between the old sections of the country is greatly to his credit. The South is weary of strife and division, and the promise that the new President will not regard sectional questions in the administration of his office will be accepted with thanks in this persistently and cruelly misjudged part of the country.

"We do not know what sort of President Mr. McKinley will make, but he will be fairly and honestly judged by his work rather than his words. He has made a good start, but he has four years before him in which to make a record, to prove a failure or a success. We hope, for the sake of the country, and for his own sake as well, that he will not prove a failure."—*The News and Courier* (*Gold Dem.*), *Charleston, S. C.*

"All conditions and classes feel that they have and acknowledge allegiance to a common Protector. In short, the American Government and people may be justly proud of what promises to be a return to the patriotic days of yore. And in this return no class of citizens will be more thankful, faithful, and loyal to God and their country's cause than the despised, down-trodden children of Ham."—*The Southern Age* (*Afro-Am.*) *Atlanta, Ga.*

Generalities That Are Not Eve Glittering.—"President McKinley's enunciation of his foreign policy is not only colorless, but is distinctly disappointing, so far as is involved the foreign question that is uppermost in the public mind. It is true that he approves flat-footed the arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain, and expresses the hope that it will be ratified, thus imparting strength to the suspicion that obtained from the first of a Republican understanding in the Senate, whereby the treaty might be hung up in order to the new Administration's getting the credit and the glory of making it an accomplished fact. For the rest, his allusions to foreign affairs are very suggestive of the innocuous, stereotyped Queen's speech that is made upon the opening of Parliament. They are generalities that have not even the merit of glittering."—*The Dispatch* (*Silver Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*



NO. 4.—THEY TAKE POSSESSION.

MARK: "Don't forget the concert after the big show."
—*The Journal, Chicago.*

[For the first of the series of which this is the last, see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 13.]

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESSES AND HARD TIMES.

THE Fifty-fourth Congress, which terminated on March 4, has exceeded all preceding Congresses in the amount of its appropriations. The first of the "billion-dollar" Congresses was the Fifty-first Congress, terminated in 1890. A speech by Representative Joseph D. Sayers (Dem., Texas), of the House committee on appropriations, delivered March 4, shows in detail the appropriations of the last four Congresses. The figures are as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS, FIFTY-FIRST TO FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.

TITLE.	Fifty-first Congress.	Fifty-second Congress.	Fifty-third Congress.	Fifty-fourth Congress.
Agriculture.....	$4,827,253.50	$6,556,495.50	$6,527,373.06	$6,438,434.00
Army.....	48,820,000.98	48,534,139.60	46,845,492.77	46,407,747.03
Diplomatic and Consular.....	3,367,740 00	3,161,490.00	3,138,377.52	3,337,867.52
Dist. of Columbia	11,366,669.32	10,731,197.18	11,291,121.82	12,087,910.54
Fortification.. ...	8,007,738.00	4,944,331.00	4,331,561.50	16,895,029.00
Indian.....	23,648,300.88	15,518,288.22	19,422,316.40	15,060,717.68
Legislative, etc. .	43,058,427.50	43,765,935.78	43,197,301.37	43,210,091.61
Military Acad'my	837,360.75	861,473.45	870,796.74	929,098.44
Navy.....	55,677,690.31	45,647,446.38	54,743,372.03	63,690,895.24
Pensions, including deficiencies	288,329,751.69	335,092,756.85	292,963,140.00	282,592,460.00
Post-office.....	150,133,921.60	164,335,590.95	176,782,597.41	188,236,902.97
River and Harbor	25,136,295.00	21,154,218.00	11,643,180.00	12,659,550,00
Sundry Civil.....	69,488,894.11	69,381,388,08	80,821,935.95	86,126,761.77
Deficiencies (except pensions)..	22,659,690.23	16,358,221.01	21,636,378.88	25,715,162.67
Totals.....	$755,359,733.87	$786,042,972.00	$774,214,945.45	$803,388,628.47
Miscellaneous....	26,509,436.37	3,729,422.00	875,623.92	916,010.06
Totals, regular appropriations by Congress..	$781,869,170.24	$789,772,394.00	$775,090,569.37	$804,304,638.53
Permanent appropriations....	253,810,939.70	237,332,153.92	214,148,636.32	239,132,380.00
Grand totals, appropriations	$1,035,680,109.94	$1,027,104,547.92	$989,239,205.69	$1,043,437,018.53

These totals for the last Congress include the sundry civil, Indian, and Agricultural Appropriation bills of the late session, which received the "pocket veto" of President Cleveland, also the general deficiency bill, which was agreed upon by the two Houses, but failed of final passage. All these properly belong to the Fifty-fourth rather than to the new Congress.

The remarkable increase in recent years is shown by the following totals of appropriations by the four Congresses preceding those given above:

Forty-seventh Congress, $777,435,948.54; Forty-eighth, $655,269,402.33; Forty-ninth, $746,342,495.51; and the Fiftieth Congress, $817,963,859.80.

In a speech made in the House March 4, Joseph G. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the appropriations committee, calls attention to the fact that President Cleveland's estimates for the sundry civil bill, which he failed to approve, were nearly six million dollars in excess of the amount agreed upon by the two Houses. He then refers to the increase of appropriations by the Fifty-fourth Congress in these words:

"It is the result of conditions growing out of the rules of the House and out of the rules, practice, and so-called courtesies of the Senate, together with the irresponsible manner whereby the Executive submits to Congress estimates to meet expenditures for the conduct of the Government. If the appropriations made by Congress have been extravagant and beyond the revenues of the Government, how much more so have been the estimates of the Executive? The record shows that in no instance during many years past have the appropriations made by Congress measured up to the full amounts recommended and asked for by the Administration.

"It is said that ours is the only Government in the civilized world wherein the administrative branch apparently assumes no degree of responsibility to the taxpayers for demands for the expenditure of public money, and that ours is the only Government wherein the legislative branch alone exercises the functions or duty of check upon public expenditures without any considerable degree of cooperation on the part of the Executive. It is hoped, and I believe, that the incoming President, with his long experience as a distinguished member of the legislative branch of the Government, will exact of his cabinet counselors some degree of wholesome effort in the direction of intelligent recommendation of public expenditures, to the end that Congress may not have to strive unaided and alone toward bringing our public expenditures within the sum of our public revenues."

Chairman Cannon finds another source of extravagant appropriations in certain practises of the Senate. He says:

"The practise of the Senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the general deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the Government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, mere findings of the court of claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the Government—has grown with astonishing and intolerable rapidity, until the general deficiency bill in recent sessions as it leaves the House, providing for legitimate deficiencies in current appropriations for the support of the Government, is transformed into a mere vehicle wherein the Senate loads up and carries through every sort of claims that should have no consideration by either branch of Congress except as independent bills reported from competent committees."

With reference to House methods he recommends that appropriation bills should be reduced from fourteen, the present number, to ten.

Representative A. M. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), also a member of the committee on appropriations, in his speech of March 3 declared that the Republican Party "can not escape the condemnation of the country for unjust and unwarranted appropriations in a time of profound commercial depression," and predicts that many Republican seats will be vacant in consequence at the next congressional elections. He recommends that the House return to the method in vogue before 1865 by putting all appropriation bills in charge of one committee instead of the eight subcommittees now empowered to formulate such bills.

How the press of the country look upon this increase in appropriations is shown by the following excerpts:

Our Need Grows with the Country.—"The Congress which has just passed out of existence has been charged by critics with extravagance. The billion-dollar mark was passed, it is true, but that has been passed before, and it is no sign of extravagance. We can not turn the country back five or ten years, and we would not do it if we could. We are growing as a people, and our needs grow with us. We are young yet as a country. We have hardly scratched the surface of development. England, which may be regarded as a finished country, can spend $100,000,000 on new war vessels in a year. Our Congress has denied us a single addition to the navy, because we have many and varied channels for the use of our money. Rivers have to be deepened, harbors made, buildings erected. The more we do of this sort of thing the quicker do we develop business. Our one extravagance, if we may call it extravagance, is in the appropriations for pensions. The nation has been more than generous to its old soldiers, but it does not begrudge the annual gift. As the veterans die off the pension appropriations will decrease. Yet when they are practically wiped out we shall continue to have billion-dollar Congresses simply because we can not stand still."—*The Inquirer (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Reckless Expenditures and Jingoism.—"The talk about this being "a billion-dollar country" as a justification for billion-dollar appropriations is the merest buncombe. It is on a par with the logic of the jingoes, who one day assert this country 'can whip all creation,' and the next chatter with fear about a fleet of foreign warships blockading our ports and levying tribute, and then proceed to pile up billion-dollar appropriations. Perhaps, after all, that is the explanation. Jingoism and billion-dollar appropriations are legislative corollaries to the grand proposition that this country can whip the world and should at once get ready to do so. Such jingoism and such recklessness in spending money by the million when the treasury is practically bankrupt might be

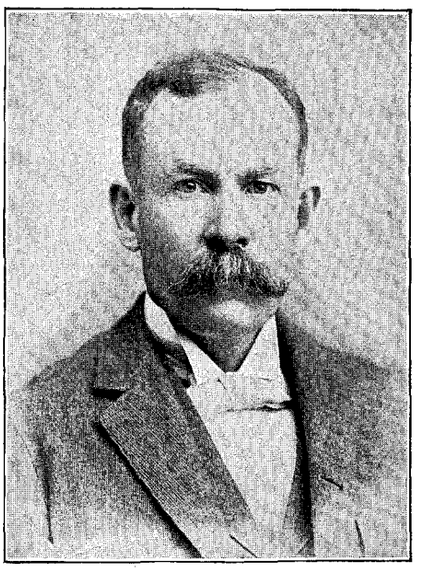
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

justified in Europe; it is almost criminal recklessness in America."—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago.*

"That the largest appropriations ever voted should have been made with the conditions of business and of the treasury what they have been the past two years is sufficient to give the Fifty-fourth Congress a distinction for which we trust no subsequent Congress will enter into competition with it."—*The Journal of Commerce (Comm.), New York.*

The Wilson Tariff Would do It.—"With such an enormous increase in the expenditure it is not to be wondered at that the revenues do not meet the expenditures. The Wilson tariff would fully meet the demands of the Government if the expenditures were kept within reasonable bounds. If the extravagance of Congress is not checked it will be difficult to frame a revenue bill, to which the people will submit, that will provide a sufficient income for the Government."—*The News (Dem.), Savannah, Ga.*

HENRY HEITFELT (POP.), IDAHO.



JOSEPH L. RAWLINS (DEM.), UTAH.

TWO OF THE NEW SENATORS.

"But for the recklessness of the late billion-dollar Congress it (the nation's income) would have been ample for all the expenses of the last fiscal year. It may be said that the country's growth demands an increase of expenditures. So it does, but the increase of expenses has been out of all proportion to the increase of population. . . .

"The Government can live, and live well, on what it took in during the last fiscal year. Its income will be still larger this year, and yet President McKinley calls for more money. If we get it there will be no lack of billion-dollar Congresses to squander it."—*The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta, Ga.*

Extend the President's Veto Power.—"There is one step which might be taken to secure a concentration of responsibility at one point, and that the final one. If the powers of the Executive were so extended as to allow him to veto separate items of appropriation bills, not a few items that now are log-rolled into these bills would be omitted from them, and ultimately a good many million dollars might be saved to the national treasury. It would then be possible for a President to check the extravagance of Congress without inconveniencing some department of the Government by cutting off its entire appropriation."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"One of the answers to what causes hard times is found in the government expense account. For the support of the national Government alone, to say nothing of state, county, and municipal government, about one tenth of the entire annual wealth production of the country is required. In Biblical times, out of the tithe, or one tenth, the entire governmental establishment was maintained, and the people complained of the rapacity of tax-gatherers. We grant a tithe for maintenance of only one of our governmental establishments."—*The Leader (Dem.), Des Moines.*

Something in View Besides Economy.—"The Republican Congress has gone to the utmost limit in spending the people's money, and is floundering about for excuses. A billion dollars is an outrageous sum of money to be spent by one Congress in an endeavor to show that a certain tariff law does not produce desired revenue. It is shameful extravagance for a more shameful purpose. With all the fixed charges created by a Republican predecessor the Democratic Congress showed how economy was practical and it practised economy. There was nothing to prevent the Fifty-fourth Congress doing the same thing,—that is, nothing which a patriotic Congress would find preventive. But the Fifty-fourth had something beside economy in view. There is a high tariff bill to be passed, and the necessity for it must be made somewhat apparent. The people are being robbed to glut the rapacity of the Republican machine."—*The Patriot (Dem.), Harrisburg, Pa.*

"Congress must not expect to receive small and careful estimates of the needs of the various executive departments, as long as it does nothing in the way of enforced economy. All branches of the national Government are alike in the matter of high salaries and redundant employees. The Senate and the House are fairly loaded down with pages, clerks, doorkeepers, and other employees who get pay far in excess of the work they do. There is plenty of opportunity for economy all along the line.

"And there is imperative need of it to the end that really desirable and legitimate public works and improvements shall not be prevented for lack of money, or taxpayers unduly burdened."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

BRYAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN.

DEFEAT for the Presidency last November is evidently not accepted by Mr. William J. Bryan as a good and sufficient reason for his retiring into oblivion and giving up the fight for free silver. The very title of his new book, "The First Battle," indicates that to his mind the war has just begun. The larger portion of the volume is concerned with the late campaign. Sandwiched between extensive excerpts of his speeches Mr. Bryan has briefly sketched the uprising for free silver and his own part therein.

The introductory pages give a short biographical sketch of Mr. Bryan's early life from the pen of his wife, Mary Baird Bryan. One selection from that account illustrates his fondness for quoting scripture, which he manifested at that critical period in a man's life when he has been requested by the young woman of his choice to see her stern parent. Mrs. Bryan writes:

"The time came when it seemed proper to have a little conversation with my father, and this was something of an ordeal, as father is rather a reserved man. In his dilemma, William sought refuge in the scriptures, and began: 'Mr. Baird, I have been reading Proverbs a good deal lately, and find that Solomon says: 'Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favor of the Lord!' Father, being something of a Bible scholar himself, replied 'Yes, I believe Solomon did say that, but Paul suggests that, while he that marrieth doeth well, he that marrieth not doeth better.' This was disheartening, but the young man saw his way through. 'Solomon would be the best authority upon this point,' he rejoined, 'because Paul was never married

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

while Solomon had a number of wives.' After this friendly tilt the matter was satisfactorily arranged."

Mr. Bryan takes up the story with his nomination for Congress in 1890, and shows his connection with the silver movement which culminated in his nomination for the Presidency. Of his famous "cross of gold" speech in the convention, which is popularly credited with having given him the nomination, Mr. Bryan, after quoting it in full, says:

"In view of the wide publication of this speech, I may be pardoned for making some reference to it. While a member of the committee on resolutions, I was prevented from attending the first sessions of the committee owing to our contest, and was not a member of the subcommittee which drafted the platform. As soon as our contest was settled, I met with the committee and took part in the final discussion and adoption of the platform. Just before the platform was reported to the convention, Senator Jones sent for me and asked me to take charge of the debate. In dividing the time I was to have twenty minutes to close, but as the minority used ten minutes more than the time originally allotted, my time was extended ten minutes. The concluding sentence of my speech was criticized both favorably and unfavorably. I had used the idea in substantially the same form in a speech in Congress, but did not recall the fact when I used it in the convention. A portion of the speech was extemporaneous, and its arrangement entirely so, but parts of it had been prepared for another occasion. . . .

"I never addressed an audience which seemed to act in such perfect harmony; it reminded one of an immense chorus trained to sing in concert. The applause broke out simultaneously in all parts of the hall, and ended simultaneously when the next sentence began. The intense interest depicted upon the faces before me presented a picture never to be forgotten."

The opposition of the Populists to Mr. Sewell placed Mr. Bryan, as he admits, in an embarrassing position. "Throughout the entire campaign it was the most trying feature." And yet he adds:

"Looking back over the campaign I am now convinced that under the conditions then existing two Vice-Presidential candidates were better than one, and that, notwithstanding the embarrassment at the time, the silver cause made a better showing than it would have done if Mr. Sewell had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Watson, or Mr. Watson in favor of Mr. Sewell."

Mr. Bryan believed that the campaign should be opened in New York city. The result was the famous Madison Square Garden "failure." For the purpose of obtaining accuracy in newspaper reports he decided to read his speech of acceptance, thinking it better "to disappoint the few thousands who would be in the hall in order to reach the hundreds of thousands who would read it in print," a plan which the New York *Journal* defended by showing that Lincoln had followed the same course in the campaign of 1860.

From this point Mr. Bryan carries his itineracy through in detail until it ended in the eventful early November. During the campaign he traveled about 18,000 miles and made some 600 speeches. The press reporters who accompanied him estimated the attendance at his meetings, including men, women, and children, at about 5,000,000. The campaign was continued without interruption by Mr. Bryan until the evening before election.

When the fateful hours following election day came, worn out by his long-continued labors he received the returns in bed. Mr. Bryan's account of the occasion is as follows:

"As soon as the polls were closed the representatives of the press, drawn by friendliness and enterprise, assembled in the library below to analyze the returns, while Mrs. Bryan brought the more important bulletins to my room—her face betraying their purport before I received them from her hand. As the evening progressed the indications pointed more and more strongly to defeat, and by eleven o'clock I realized that, while the returns from the country might change the result, the success of my opponent was more than probable. Confidence resolved itself into doubt, and doubt, in turn, gave place to resignation. While the compassionless current sped hither and thither, carrying its message of gladness to foe and its message of sadness to friend, there vanished from my mind the vision of a President in the White House, perplexed by the cares of state, and, in the contemplation of the picture of a citizen by his fireside, free from official responsibility, I fell asleep."

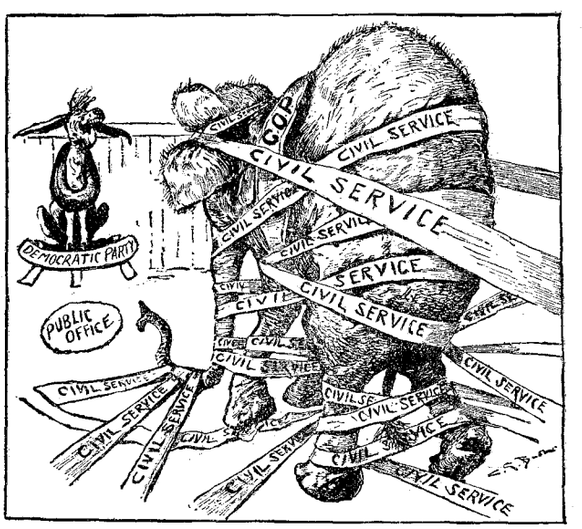
The closing chapter of the book lays out the work for the future. To the criticisms of gold advocates because of his advice to continue the agitation for silver, he replies that this is the only means for the remedying of abuses. He wants both gold and silver clubs to continue their organization. He believes that more attention should be paid to the newspapers, and holds that every State, county, and city should have a silver organ. He declares his belief that the year 1900 will mark the overthrow of the single gold standard. But whether or not this will prove true, "every citizen is under obligation to contend for those policies which he believes to be best." His final word is that "no question is settled until it is settled right."

OFFICE-SEEKERS AND THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY and his cabinet are suffering the usual discomforts of new administrations in the persistent clamors from the multitudes of seekers for the "plums" of office. This rush has become such a settled part of the program that it is difficult for the "old stagers" to look upon the civil-service law as anything but a joke. Even President McKinley's emphatic statements in his inaugural address that "reforms in the civil service must go on," and that he will attempt to enforce the present law "in the spirit in which it was enacted," do not appear to have been taken seriously. Nearly one hundred thousand letters making application for office under the new Administration are now on file in the several departments. The persistent demands made upon the President while at Canton and since his coming to Washington are said to be a serious tax upon his strength and patience.

Nor do these seekers for office appear to comprehend the sweeping character of the changes in the civil-service conditions which have been brought about during the past four years. Some of these changes are indicated in the following press despatch from Washington which appeared in the New York *Sun* of March 11:

"Its [the law's] scope was enlarged and widened recently by President Cleveland to such an extent that it is now almost an impossibility for a cabinet officer to find a place for a political friend with a salary large enough to warrant him in accepting it.



JUST OUT OF REACH.
—*Evening Telegram, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Perhaps no one of the cabinet members finds himself in such an embarrassing situation in this regard as General Alger, Secretary of War. His experience affords a striking illustration of the sweeping character of President Cleveland's order, which, it is said, has left only seven thousand Federal employees in the United States outside the jurisdiction of the civil-service law. General Alger finds that he has no authority to appoint even a confidential secretary, as it has been a rule of the department to detail one of the clerks to act as the Secretary's private secretary."

The thirteenth annual report of the Civil-Service Commission, just submitted to the President, states that of the 178,717 positions in the civil branch of the Government, 87,107 are now in the classified service. This leaves 91,610 still unclassified, and of these 66,725 are postmasters of the fourth class. The commission says that removals from the classified service have been less than 2 per cent. a year, while in the unclassified service removals have aggregated fully 50 per cent. in the four years of President Cleveland's Administration.

It is semi-officially announced that the new Administration will make few changes until after the nation's finances have been placed upon a more satisfactory basis. Among the widely varying press comments on the civil service are the following:

Falling into the Same Mistakes.—"Never having served in Congress, Mr. Cleveland came to Washington with very singular conceptions of official duty. He harbored the impression that a public office was a public trust, and insisted that he was installed in the executive mansion to serve the country instead of the office-seekers. This was one of his earliest 'mistakes.' It was all due to his inexperience. He frequently committed the indiscretion of giving place-hunters to understand that he was determined to look after public business before he hunted up government positions for them. He called down thunderbolts of wrath upon his head by enforcing civil-service reform.

"This was a mistake that cost Mr. Cleveland the sympathy and fealty of thousands of Democrats who wanted to be taken care of, and deprived him of the good-will and cooperation of Senators and Congressmen who wanted the place-seekers taken care of. Yet now we find Mr. McKinley, with all his public career to admonish him, plunging into the same suicidal policy. We find him slipping out of the White House for a walk in order to avoid the importunities of patronage-seekers. We hear him telling the Republicans who expect something to go home and wait a while. We are informed that all local appointments throughout the country, such as customs and internal-revenue collectors, district attorneys and marshals, postmasters, etc., must wait until the present incumbents serve out their time, and that consular appointments will not be considered for several months yet.

"It will be a great blow to a certain element in the Republican party to learn that President McKinley is bent upon repeating this Cleveland 'mistake.' But the country can stand it."—*The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit.*

Give the Young Men a Chance.—"Why shouldn't the young men have a chance? Why should not a great many men who are out, whether they are young or along in years, have an opportunity to serve the Government? When did the ambition to work for the United States become dishonorable? Why should seekers after public place be denounced as spoilsmen? If the officers and other places under the Government are spoils, why should they be enjoyed for life by one set of people, many of whom are absolutely incompetent, and others of whom have become superannuated. Rotation in office is a cardinal, underlying principle of our Government, and when we finally and fully abandon it we may as well bid farewell to republican institutions. . . .

"If the working Republicans do not get the rewards which belong to them; if they do not get their turn at a proper public recognition; if they are obliged to pass by their legitimate opportunity to enjoy the honors and emoluments of official position, they should understand that it will be because the President and Congress they have elected have not the courage to repeal or modify the British class law which bars them out; which says to them that it is disgraceful and humiliating for them to be asking for recognition; that the spoils of office belong exclusively to the people who now have them."—*The Enquirer (Dem.), Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Killed by Office-Seekers.—"This evil of office-seeking is thus a blight upon those engaged in the pursuit, as well as an affliction of direst character to the holders of official positions who are supposed to have the dispensation of patronage. . The story of the career of Secretary Manning can not have been forgotten—how he went to Washington a man in robust health, but how he was obliged soon to relinquish all outdoor exercise to escape the importunities of office-seekers, no longer being able to take the pleasant walks that were the mainstay of his health. In course of time the illness began which shortly ended his life.

"The new officials, from the President down, and every one who is supposed to have offices himself to distribute or influence with others, will be harassed in the same way. The only remedy is to let it be understood from the beginning that the civil-service rules will be strictly adhered to and that personal solicitation and irregular maneuvring of any kind will avail nothing."—*The News (Dem.), Baltimore.*

His Party Largely an Organized Thirst.—"Not more than 4,815 of the remaining 'possibilities' in the unclassified list offer strong inducements, but as they become available during the next four years, through limitation of term, divers applicants and the multitudinous backers thereof will seek the ear of the President.

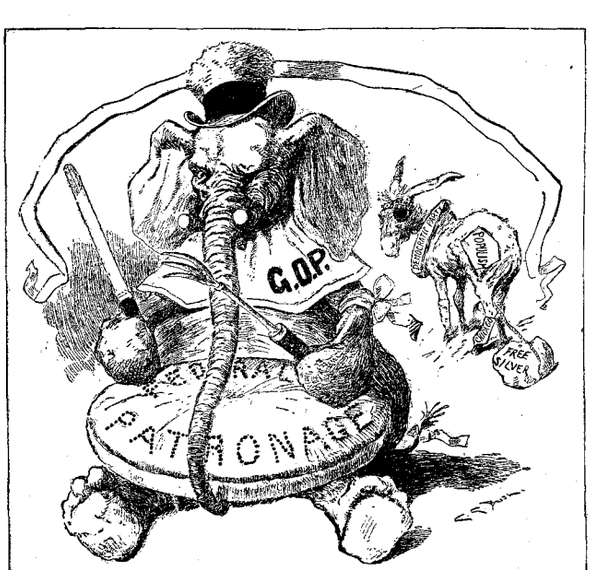
"Indeed, it will not be strange if long before the anniversary of his inauguration comes round, President McKinley 'feels to know that his party is largely an organized thirst.'"—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

"It is not to be assumed that the work of new appointments is to be postponed forever, but much credit must be awarded to Mr. McKinley and his cabinet that they have not rushed to the slaughter of the official corps with the indecent eagerness manifested on too many former occasions. Undoubtedly the recent extension of the civil-service rules has contributed to this gratifying display of moderation, but still more, we think, is the President's personal sympathy with those rules responsible for the result; and for this we are profoundly thankful."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

A Post-Inaugural Parade.—"How different it would have been with the somewhat disappointing inaugural parade if the managers had contrived to reinforce its exiguous ranks with a parade of the patriots who are ready to serve their country by filling the Federal offices! It would have been a thrilling spectacle to see the office-seekers walking twelve abreast up Pennsylvania avenue, brigaded according to the departments of the Government to which they desire to contribute their valuable services —60,000 hungry beggars after 600 offices!

"That parade, under the escort of Senators and members of Congress, has been steadily marching up to the White House ever since the inauguration, and altho eight days have passed only the vanguard has been reviewed.

"Nowhere else can such a spectacle be paralleled. No other



—*The Herald, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

country in the world ever furnishes such an illustration of unselfish patriotism. The Republican Party fondly call itself the Grand Old Party. Its true grandeur can be appreciated only by those who know how many recruits it can furnish to the army of bone-hunters, and how ready they are to submit to any humiliation to secure the slightest prospect of an appointment."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

MONETARY CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

BOTH Houses of Congress have put themselves on record by emphatic majorities in favor of international monetary conference. The vote in the House of Representatives was 279 to 4. The law (approved by President Cleveland) provides that the President may invite European nations to join in a conference and authorizes him to appoint delegates from this country. He is also given the alternative of making diplomatic negotiations in the interest of international bimetalism. This law is considered by representative party journals a step in the direction of redeeming the bimetallic plank of the Republican national platform adopted by the St. Louis convention, which nominated Mr. McKinley, and allegiance to which was reiterated in President McKinley's inaugural address. A large portion of the independent press characterize the movement as political buncombe, or as a party expedient. The silver men, including Senators and Representatives who bolted from the Republican Party in the last campaign, declare that it will deceive nobody, least of all those whom Republicans expect to deceive by it, that is, the real friends of silver. A number of papers call the movement harmless, but that remarkably large section of the press of the country which insisted that the result of the campaign must be interpreted as a decision in favor of the gold standard, discover that the bill means only mischief.

An Anchor to Windward.—"The party was pledged to this course at St. Louis, and it must in good faith do something to redeem its pledges. But in the last campaign the sound-money people, both Democrats and Republicans, educated themselves as well as others, and not only made converts from the free-coinage fallacy, but almost as many from the policy of bimetalism, even with an international agreement and warrant. Still, the poles of public opinion are so far apart on this question that compromise may be necessary and upon a no less well-protected plan than one guaranteed by international arrangement will it become possible. Therefore the action of the House is the redemption of a pledge and an anchor to windward."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

"The unanimity of Congress can hardly fail to impress the financial world with the sincerity of American purpose. Bimetalism may not result from the conference, but the conference will be held under more favorable auspices than any of its predecessors. It is safe to say that the President will appoint commissioners who will be genuine friends of bimetalism upon a sound-money basis."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Settle the Question by Diplomacy.—"It is eminently a question for diplomacy and treaty, for our experience of conferences amply shows that they lead nowhere. The conferees can not speak authoritatively for their respective countries, but ambassadors and ministers can, and thus the matter can be determined and made an end of. It is worse than idle to have this question of international bimetalism constantly in front of us but never overtaken. If it is a will-o'-the-wisp, let us find it out and give over its pursuit. If it is something tangible and achievable, let us ascertain that. In any event, let us end it as a debatable question."—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Conference Worse than Useless.—"It may be necessary, in order to live up to the Republican platform, for the next Administration to do what it can to bring about international bimetalism, but it will very early appear, no doubt, that what it can do is very insignificant. No international conference for the promotion of bimetalism can amount to anything as long as England remains in her present attitude, and until there is a change of sentiment in that quarter it will be worse than useless to call one. . . . The best service the coming Administration can do for international bimetalism is to do nothing. If there is any leaven of bimetalism at work in the world, its operation will more likely be retarded than accelerated by an international conference at this time."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

"Could we urge any change of conditions or any new argument, we might have some grounds on which to appeal to foreign nations for a rehearing. But they, as well as we, know that this movement has its only basis in an attempt of a sorely pressed political party in this country to escape with its life from the polls of 1896. What does Europe care about that? What does the party care, either? It has pulled through and that ends it. All its bimetallic gesticulations are perfunctory, mere exercises to amuse political babes."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee, Wis.*

Assurance of Gold Standard Needed.—"What the business world needs is not simply the gold standard, but the assurance that the gold standard will be maintained. There are business men of good judgment who would take the silver standard at once rather than have a continued uncertainty as to what the monetary standard will be next season, next year, and two years hence. The evil of the action of Congress is not that it will bring about bimetalism, national or international, but that it will encourage the free silverites to keep up their war upon industry and civilization, and will create an impression at home and abroad that our monetary system is not determined; that, in short, we may at any time endanger the existing standard by further compromises with the silverites and additional experiments in coinage."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Ind. Rep.*), *New York.*

High Tariff Tactics.—"In the willingness of the Republican party leaders to serve the insatiable greed for tariff spoils Republican influence is used to bring into the Senate of the United States open champions of free-silver coinage. While this maneuvering is going on at home, Senator Wolcott makes an ostentatious visit to Europe in behalf of bimetalism. What tho the governments of Europe be wholly wanting in sympathy with the object of his misson, if it serve to promote the Republican-Silverite alliance in a new tariff campaign? International bimetalism belongs to Utopia; but a maneuver that will secure needed Populist votes in the Senate of the United States for a high tariff has in it something tangible and substantial that will repay the efforts made in its behalf. Yet a high-tariff victory in Congress by the aid of Populist votes would be dearly bought by exposing the country to the hazard of a new Popocratic campaign for free silver."—*The Record* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Philadelphia.*

A Hint from Japan.—"The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard and to coin silver at the ratio of 32 to 1. The yen is to be of silver, and no gold piece will be worth less than five yen. The currency consists chiefly of silver at present, but the silver yen will gradually be replaced with gold till gold predominates. There is a hint for our bimetalists in Japan's program. If they really wish for silver to become again a money metal, in good standing, let them cease to talk about the absolute ratio of 16 to 1—meaning thereby a financial revolution and debasement of the currency—and propose, as the Japs do, to put 100 cents' worth of silver in the dollar. The sound-money people would look with favor upon that honest sort of bimetalism, tho they recognize the fact that bimetalism is mere theory and no law can tie the two metals together at any ratio."—*The Sun* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Baltimore.*

Let Misery Come.—"The French Revolution was most severe in Paris. Possibly in time the men who in their stupidity and conceit think that no one but a banker knows anything about national finance will learn from bitter experience that there are some things which go beyond human endurance, and the the producing classes will not always be burden-bearers for the favored few who grow rich out of the misery and suffering of their fellow men. Let the misery come. It will fall not so much upon the West, which is maligned, but upon the East, which is responsible for our national adherence to the policy of ruin and disaster."—*The Republican* (*Silver Rep.*), *Denver, Colo.*

"The earnest bimetalist of the United States does not believe in that sort of bimetalism which makes silver subsidiary to gold, and that is the only kind we shall ever get through an interna-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tional agreement. Nor do they want a reestablishment of bimetalism on a basis of the present legal value of gold and the present market value of silver. They want the two metals treated exactly alike and their equality to be that of 1870, when the work of silver demonetization was begun. *The Advocate* has no faith in this fresh project."—*The Advocate* (*Pop.*), *Topeka, Kans.*

NATIONAL FORESTRY RESERVATIONS.

A PRESIDENTIAL proclamation, issued on February 22, which added about 21,000,000 acres of public land to the national forestry reservations, stirred up such a commotion in a number of the Western States that the senators representing that section secured without dissent the passage of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill practically nullifying the executive orders. The failure of President Cleveland to sign that bill leaves his forestry reservation order standing, but the debate in the Senate brought out claims that the Forestry Commission, upon whose recommendation these additional reservations were made, had failed to comply with the practise of the Department of the Interior in setting aside such reservations. In some cases the Commission, it was alleged, had failed to investigate personally the regions affected, and the order was promulgated without consulting the representatives of those States in Congress, and without conducting hearings at which the people affected could make known their interests. It was claimed that a number of mining towns would be wiped out of existence, that valuable properties dependent on local resources for development would be irreparably damaged, that railroad properties through the regions affected would be injured, and that in some cases "timber land" had been set apart for the preservation of water-courses on which there was no timber at all. It is stated, on the other hand, that abuses of "squatter sovereignty" have never been more clearly brought to public view than through the protestors against the new order.

The law passed in 1891, creating the National Forestry Commission and appropriating $25,000 to carry on its work, apparently gives the President sole power to make these reservations of public land. The whole subject of forestry reserves comes up for discussion in connection with the present controversy over the President's proclamation. Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, during the debate in the Senate, presented the following table of the reservations included in the President's order as prepared by the Forestry Commission:

		Acres.
Flathead, Mont.		1,382,400
Lewis and Clarke, Mont		2,926,080
Bitter Root	Montana 691,200	
	Idaho 3,456,000	
		4,147,200
Priest River	Washington 92,160	
	Idaho 552,960	
		645,120
Washington, Wash.		3,594,240
Olympia, Wash.		2,188,800
Mount Rainier, Wash.		2,234,880
Excluding the Pacific forest reserve		967,680
		1,267,200
Stanislaus, Cal.		691,200
San Jacinto, Cal.		737,280
Uintah, Utah.		875,520
Teton, Wyo.		829,440
Big Horn, Wyo.		1,127,680
Black Hills, S. Dak.		967,680
		21,379,840

NOTE.—The Pacific forest reserve area is not included in the grand total, for the reason that it is already reserved.

Work of Forest Reservation.—"The importance of this act [establishing thirteen additional reservations] can be estimated when it is known that the entire area hitherto set apart as forest reservations only amounted to about 17,000,000 acres, and that the new reservations embrace nearly all of the remaining great forests of the public domain, covering a territory, in all, of upward of 38,000,000 acres of forest land now belonging to the Government. This enormous area is nine tenths as large as all New England, much larger than either of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Virginia, Wisconsin, or Indiana. It is another step in the right direction in the preservation and care of government forest lands, which have already been robbed of their growth by miners, railroad operators, and unscrupulous lumbermen. It will be a grand national object-lesson in the line of practical forestry under national auspices.

"A year ago the question of the preservation of the public forests was forcibly called to the attention of Congress, and the result was the appointment of a committee of scientists to investigate and report on the inauguration of a national forestry policy. The National Academy of Sciences was entrusted with this duty, and the president of that body selected Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; Mr. Alexander Agassiz, well known for his scientific attainments; Gen. Henry L. Abbott of the United States engineer corps; Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale University; Mr. Arnold Hague of Washington, a well-known geologist, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot of New York, a noted arboriculturist and forester. Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, president of the National Academy of Sciences, is an *ex-officio* member of this commission.

"The members of this commission, of which Professor Sargent is chairman, started upon its work July 2, 1896, and visited nearly all of the forest reservations and other public forests, devoting months to the work without compensation, and the character of their work is shown by the fact that the recommendations they made have been adopted without change by President Cleveland and Secretary Francis, both of whom have been greatly interested in the preservation of the forests. The preliminary report, upon which the proclamations just issued were based, was sent to Professor Gibbs, and by him forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior several weeks ago, but the commission is now engaged in perfecting a plan of forest preservation, which will be presented in the full report which will be ready when Congress meets in regular session next December.—*The Northeastern Lumberman, Boston.*

Abuses of Squatter Sovereignty.—"The attack made on President Cleveland for his action in establishing several new forest reservations was to be expected. It has brought out the fact that the forest tracts to which the President's certificates referred are in many cases occupied, and, tho this was suspected to be the case, nobody has heretofore suggested that this occupation was legal, or could claim the merit of honorable possession in any fashion. The land has never been sold, settled, or staked out for occupation under the government land-office laws. It is the property of the people. Those who have taken possession might have filed claims to justify their illegal holdings, but they never did file them. Yet now, after the whole question of the preservation of such tracts has been reviewed and decided upon, first by an independent commission, not of politicians either, and then by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, it is asserted that the President's orders have wronged thousands. But the very reason for issuing them was to save the country from the consequences which would come to it from the cutting off of the forests on public lands by persons who were without the shadow of a right to the timber. Squatter sovereignty has not yet been declared as good as a fee simple, and it must not prevail over all other authority in the few remaining public forests included under the government's landed property."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MCKINLEY may be a bold man, but he dare not call the roll of Ohio office-seekers.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THE spectacle of Mr. Hobart trying to boss Mark Hanna in the Senate would be one for gods and men.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE German Emperor insists upon coercing Greece—Cable despatch.

I'm a war lord,
A Hohenzollern,
I can knock my sister's husband higher 'n a kite
Do not detain me,
For I am going
To set the streamlets
Of blood a-flowing;
I'm a war lord,
A Hohenzollern.
I am spoiling, I am spoiling for a fight.

—*The Tribune, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS IN LITERATURE.

SOME excellent advice to writers is given in the *Courrier Littéraire* (Paris, December) by Eugène Mouton, in an article entitled *La Vie et la Mort du Livre* (The Life and the Death of the Book). We translate below a few paragraphs from his opening, in which he discusses what is meant by literary success and by reputation, and how the conditions of both have altered in modern times. His conclusion is that the author should first do his very best, and then resign himself to his fate. Says M. Mouton:

"The question of what causes the success of a book is insoluble. Is it the author's name? his talent? the subject? the public taste? the critics? some favorable circumstances? the skill of the publisher? a reaction against a style of writing that readers are tired of? We may with reason answer either 'yes' or 'no' to each of these questions. They may or may not be true.

"The success of a book is the kind of thing that it is impossible to prove, because there are several publics, each of which has its special judgment; that which pleases one displeases another; one buys the book, another rejects it.

"The author can not even have the slightest idea of the reasons that cause his book to succeed or the reverse, for he often finds himself receiving an ovation for a book that he considers very ordinary, while another much better remains unknown.

"Besides, we can never know exactly what a reputation is, for there are as many reputations as there are publics, and according as he is read by the one or the other an author is classified by readers or critics in a very different way. If we should take from many celebrated writers their irreligion, their libertinage, their insolence, their absurdity, their mental alienation even, what would remain of Voltaire, of Renan, of Michelet, of Barbey d'Aurevilly, of Victor Hugo, of Fourier, and of Auguste Comte?

"Finally, to cap the climax of the uncertainty of which we have spoken, reputations tend to become daily more ephemeral, so that according to all appearances the 'train for posterity' runs the risk of never reaching its destination.

"Literary glory was once a dwelling-place of the gods; the apotheosis once decreed, the happy one never descended again. Thus was peopled that Olympus, some of whose gods are yet full of life. As for others, they have not been dethroned, but we shut our eyes to the irregularity of their position and on their books; we leave them to vegetate in a sort of honorary glory.

"But to-day the republic of letters wants no gods nor emperors: in place of the thrones of old time, she offers a platform where, on four or five rich armchairs, she seats those chosen to renown by universal suffrage. She seats them, but only for a time, after which she requests them to rise and give place to others.

"Unmeasured production in literature has, then, turned topsy-turvy the whole ancient economy of the intellectual world; competition has raised—or, if you prefer, has sunk—the art of writing to an industry, and has made of it the means of gaining a livelihood. It must not be thought therefore that it is only necessary to have talent in order to succeed in it; every one has some talent, at least that kind of literary talent that runs about our streets; and among the thousands of works that are appearing . . . there are many that would have been considered masterpieces if they had seen the light under Louis XIV. or even in the Restoration.

"In fine, there is no apparent reason why the works of olden time should necessarily be worth more than those of to-day. We must not forget that there is nothing new under the sun, and that we therefore must write on the same subjects that the ancients did, altho we have the advantage over them in having them for models, while they were able only to imitate earlier Greek or Latin writers. But, as I have said elsewhere, what confers literary immortality on a writer is to have been the first to produce a form unknown before his time—it is even sufficient that it should have been simply forgotten.

"The literary situation to-day has therefore changed only through overproduction, but it has nevertheless changed completely.

"An author, therefore, if he be wise, should lay aside all the dreams of glory and pride that rush upon him at the moment when his book is about to appear—he will thus spare himself much grief, not to mention ridicule.

"But above all he will have gained that serenity of mind that will free him from hate, revolt, vanity, odious or culpable inspirations, and finally from that bad frame of mind that pushes so many authors from the straight path, and which, to gain a few shameful successes and a few local ovations, leads them in the end to that kind of dishonor that honest folk call contempt.

"A man must assure himself that in the literary career, as in all others, the best and surest way to attain his end is to walk in the highway, without impatience, . . . without listening to the advice of his companions of the road, and—which is the great point—without tiring anybody, . . .

"When you write a book, do your best; without this you can do nothing. When it appears, wait, and, whatever happens, be resigned."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC."

MR. H. E. KREHBIEL, the well-known newspaper critic, and author of sundry works on musical topics, has written a rather elaborate little book to teach people with a genuine musical taste or feeling, but without musical knowledge, "how to listen" intelligently to good music. There is nothing particularly new in the book, nothing that is not to be found as well stated, in some cases much better stated, in numberless treatises intended for the student or the professional musician. But for many people avowed text-books have few attractions, and doubtless the author fulfils the want of a large number in this popular disquisition.

There is a good deal in these pages to which exception will doubtless be taken; for instance, the statement that "recognition of design is a condition precedent to the awakening of the fancy or imagination," and, for another instance, the statement that "the major mode is 'to do,' the minor 'to suffer.'" Nor will the classification of Mendelssohn as a typical Romanticist, and the suggestion that the Romanticists ignored form, escape challenge.

To any one who knows something of music, the most interesting and the best-done section of the book is that in which a melody is analyzed, and in which the leading themes of Beethoven's C-minor and Choral symphonies are traced through all their various forms. This is not quotable, however; and we confine our extracts to the chapters explaining the character and effects of the various instruments in the modern orchestra. We begin with the following note on orchestration, in which the word "choir" is used in the sense of a group of kindred instruments—the string choir, the wood-wind choir, and so on:

"Each choir, except the percussion instruments, is capable of playing in full harmony; and this effect is frequently used by composers. In 'Lohengrin,' which for that reason affords to the amateur an admirable opportunity for orchestral study, Wagner resorts to this device in some instances for the sake of dramatic characterization. *Elsa*, a dreamy, melancholy maiden, crushed under the weight of wrongful accusation, and sustained only by the vision of a seraphic champion sent by heaven to espouse her cause, is accompanied on her entrance and sustained all through her scene of trial by the dulcet tones of the wood-winds, the oboe most often carrying the melody. *Lohengrin's* superterrestrial character as Knight of the Holy Grail is prefigured in the harmonies which seem to stream from the violins, and in the prelude tell of the bringing of the sacred vessel of Christ's passion to Monsalvat; but in his chivalric character he is greeted by the militant trumpets in a strain of brilliant puissance and rhythmic energy. Some composers have studied the voices of the instruments so long and well, and have noted the kind of melodies and harmonies in which the voices are most effective, that they have formulated what might almost be called an instrumental language. Tho the effective capacity of each instrument is restricted not only by its mechanics, but also by the quality of its tones—a melody conceived for one instrument sometimes becoming utterly inexpressive and unbeautiful by transference to another—the range of effect is extended almost to infinity by means of com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bination, or, as a painter might say, by mixing the colors. The art of writing effectively for instruments in combination is the art of instrumentation or orchestration, in which Berlioz and Wagner were past-grand masters."

The special qualities of the 'cello and double-bass are thus described:

"The 'cello's voice is a bass—it might be called the baritone of the choir—and in the olden time of simple writing little else was done with it than to double the bass part one octave higher. But modern composers, appreciating its marvelous capacity for expression, which is next to that of the violin, have treated it with great freedom and independence as a solo instrument. Its tone is full of voluptuous languor. It is the sighing lover of the instrumental company, and can speak the language of tender passion more feelingly than any of its fellows. The ravishing effect of a multiplication of its voice is tellingly exemplified in the opening of the overture to 'William Tell,' which is written for five solo 'celli, tho it is often heard in an arrangement which gives two of the middle parts to violas. When Beethoven wished to produce the emotional impression of a peacefully rippling brook in his 'Pastoral' symphony, he gave a murmuring figure to the divided violoncellos, and Wagner uses the passionate accent of four of these instruments playing in harmony to support *Siegmund* when he is pouring out the ecstasy of his love in the first act of 'Die Walküre.' In the love scene of Berlioz's 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony it is the violoncello which personifies the lover, and holds converse with the modest oboe.

"The patriarchal double-bass is known to all, and also its mission of providing the foundation for the harmonic structure of orchestral music. It sounds an octave lower than the music written for it, being what is called a transposing instrument of sixteen-foot tone. Solos are seldom written for this instrument in orchestral music, tho Beethoven, with his daring recitatives in the ninth symphony, makes it a mediator between the instrumental and vocal forces. Dragonetti and Bottesini, two Italians, the latter of whom is still alive, won great fame as solo players on the unwieldy instrument. The latter uses a small bass-viol, and strings it with harp strings; but Dragonetti played a full double-bass, on which he could execute the most difficult passages written for the violoncello."

And here is a bit about the bassoon — the buffoon of the orchestra:

"The grave voice of the oboe is heard from the bassoon, where, without becoming assertive, it gains a quality entirely unknown to the oboe and English horn. It is this quality that makes the bassoon the humorist *par excellence* of the orchestra. It is a reedy bass, very apt to recall to those who have had a country education the squalling tone of the homely instrument which the farmer's boy fashions out of the stems of the pumpkin-vine. The humor of the bassoon is an unconscious humor, and results from the use made of its abysmally solemn voice. This solemnity in quality is paired with astonishing flexibility of utterance, so that its gambols are always grotesque. Brahms permits the bassoon to intone the *Fuchslied* of the German students in his 'Academic' overture. Beethoven achieves a decidedly comical effect by a stubborn reiteration of key-note, fifth, and octave by the bassoon under a rustic dance intoned by the oboe in the scherzo of his 'Pastoral' symphony; and nearly every modern composer has taken advantage of the instrument's grotesqueness. Mendelssohn introduces the clowns in his 'Midsummer-Night's Dream' music by a droll dance for two bassoons over a sustained bass note from the violoncellos; but when Meyerbeer wanted a very different effect, a ghastly one indeed, in the scene of the resuscitation of the nuns in his 'Robert le Diable,' he got it by taking two bassoons as solo instruments and using their weak middle tones, which, Berlioz says, have 'a pale, cold, cadaverous sound.' Singularly enough, Handel resorted to a similar device in his 'Saul,' to accompany the vision of the Witch of Endor."

"At a Pianoforte Recital" is a judicious and timely chapter. Here is a notable extract:

"The feats accomplished by a pianoforte virtuoso in the mechanical department are of so extraordinary a nature that there need be small wonder at the wide prevalence of a distinctly technical cult. All who know the real nature and mission of music must condemn such a cult. It is a sign of a want of true appreciation to admire technic for technic's sake. It is a mistaking of the outward shell for the kernel, a means for the end. There are still many players who aim to secure this admiration, either because they are deficient in real musical feeling, or because they believe themselves surer of winning applause by thus appealing to the lowest form of appreciation. In the early part of the century they would have been handicapped by the instrument, which lent itself to delicacy, clearness, and gracefulness of expression, but had little power. Now the pianoforte has become a thing of rigid steel, enduring tons of strain from its strings, and having a voice like the roar of many waters; to keep pace with it players have become athletes with

'Thews of Anakim
And pulses of a Titan's heart.'

"They care no more for the 'murmurs made to bless,' unless it be occasionally for the sake of contrast, but seek to astound, amaze, bewilder, and confound with feats of skill and endurance. That with their devotion to the purely mechanical side of the art they are threatening to destroy pianoforte-playing gives them no pause whatever. The era which they illustrate and adorn is the technical era, which was, is, and ever shall be the era of decay in artistic production. For the judicious technic alone, be it never so marvelous, can not serve to-day. Its possession is accepted as a condition precedent in the case of every one who ventures to appear upon the concert-platform. He must be a wonder, indeed, who can disturb our critical equilibrium by mere digital feats. We want strength and velocity of finger to be coupled with strength, velocity, and penetration of thought. We want no halting or lisping in the proclamation of what the composer has said, but we want the contents of his thought, not the hollow shell, no matter how distinctly its outlines be drawn."

HOWELLS'S VIEW OF LORD BYRON.

THE new edition of Byron with copious notes by W. E. Henley is calling forth considerable comment. The latest word is said by William Dean Howells (*Harper's Weekly*), who expresses disappointment with Mr. Henley as a critic, because of overbumptiousness and a sort of swagger that suggests a defect of temperament. After thus paying his respects to Mr. Henley, who once called Mr. Howells "egregious," the latter turns to the subject of Byron himself, and expresses his views as follows:

"But Byron, whatever he was, was assuredly not a fine nature. You may count his environment for all you will, and it was brutal and vulgar enough to make out a case for the defense of almost any one in it; but still the fact remains that never was so rare a liquor lodged in so coarse a cruse; never was so noble a spirit pent in a nature so ignoble. Nobody blames Byron now for what he was; hardly anybody would blame him in the old way for what he did. Heredity would account for him in one case, and environment would account for him in the other so far that the modern man would be quite willing to leave him to the modern man's God. It would have been a wonder if he had not been what he was with the mother and father he had: a sort of fury married for her money by a sort of satyr. It would have been strange if in the world where he was flattered and fondled, and then in the outer world where he was cast in shame and ignominy, his nature had not triumphed over his spirit, and characterized the work which will probably remain his monument. Yet when we have made every allowance, and when we have held our hands, and bidden ourselves take thought of circumstances and conditions until we have chastened our self-righteousness into consciousness of potential wrong in ourselves as great as his, still we can not say that he did not do wrong.

"How much wrong he did we should not now like to risk saying; we feel that it is not quite for us to say, tho for whom it is to say is another matter. It would hardly, at this day, be a question of how far he had undermined faith, but how far he had undermined conduct; and probably his most crying sin will always be found to be that in his greatest poem he dealt falsely and to the enduring harm of all who give themselves up to his magic. This is the greatest of all pities; but no candid man can deny that the question of Lord Byron is ultimately the question of Don Juan; or that the thought of this is what first comes into the mind at mention of the poet's name. He is condemned to eternal as-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sociation with a work whose beauties are seen through the shimmer of its putrescence, and whose infamy no poet of a later time would accept for the sake of his fame. Byron is no longer a god; Byron is no longer a devil; but he was undoubtedly guilty of sin against the light which was in him.

"His sin was largely a part of his pose, which was so largely a part of himself; and it must not be taken too seriously in making up a judgment of his character. He has been very much misjudged because he has been taken too seriously for good as well as for evil. Because he was turbulent and rebellious, it was imagined that he was liberal; because he was splendid and profuse, it was believed that he was generous; and he was always suffering fom these misconceptions, both in his friends and in his foes. The truth is that Byron was always an aristocrat with very feudal principles and instincts; and tho he gave his money and at last his life to the cause of Greek liberty, he died as distinctly for Byron as for Greece. There was a persistent boyishness in his nature, and with all his greatness he had few hours of maturity. His birth, his place, his experience, bred in him a youthful egotism which he never could put from him in his relations with others. He was not a judge of men or books, and his rash and coarse estimate of Keats was of the same quality as his estimate of Hunt. The texture of his strenuous mind was loose and rough; his work, except in rare and fortunate moments, had defects such as mark that of no other eminent poet; in his most magnificent passages he had touches of astonishing cheapness; he wore stage jewels over his cloth of gold. But he had bursts of true feeling amidst his tawdriest declamation, and he gave proofs of real thinking in conditions which were alien even to any appearance of thinking.

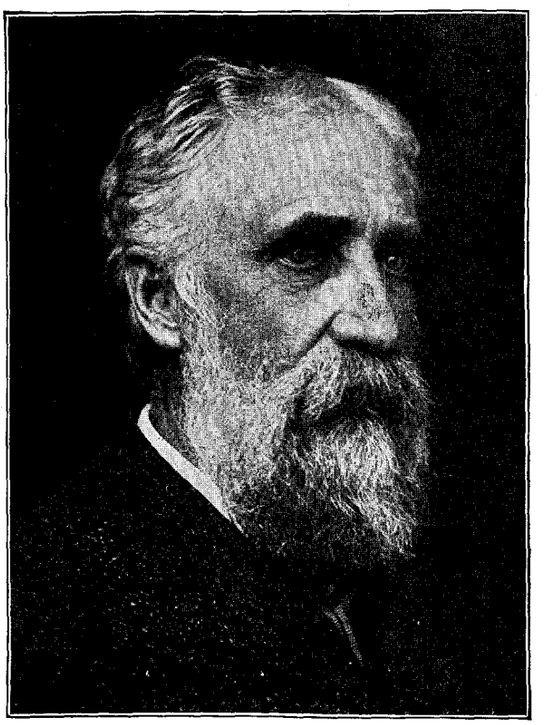
"What Byron's life was the world now pretty thoroughly knows. The world knew pretty thoroughly what it was as soon as the mist of fable which he liked to cloud himself in was cleared away. We need not believe the worst of him to believe that it was a bad life, if the words good and bad have any meaning at all; we need not even believe the evil that he was weakly and perversely willing we should believe, to believe that his life was bad. It might have been better or worse than other lives that are less known; its relative badness may be still uncertain, but there is no uncertainty as to its positive badness if tried by the criterions of any civilized people. It shocked the naive immorality of the Italians as well as the carefully guarded hypocrisy of the English. He may have been the best of his race, and have been the victim of heredity in what, for want of a more accurate term, must be called his wickedness; but as to his environment there was no reason, and in the last analysis no excuse, for his not leading a good life in either the London or the Venice of his day. . . . As long as the mood of his generation prevailed (and it prevailed far into the next) there was no doubt of his supremacy as a poet; but then people began to have their doubts, and the second thoughts of criticism concerning him have been very sober. I fancy that in no part of the world where readers are native to English is the old admiration of Byron untempered by misgiving; tho I believe that on the Continent, where they read him at second-hand in their various versions, he is still regarded as a first-rate genius, just as Poe, on a smaller scale, is regarded as a first-rate genius. But apparently neither a genius nor a gentleman can be perfectly felt from civilization to civilization, and I should rather trust the Anglo-Saxon estimate of Byron in all respects. This estimate, touching his poetry, seems lastingly to be that it is not so deep as it is swift; not so rich as it is splendid; not so potent as it is vehement; not so fine as it is grand; not so true as it is effective. In fact it is, when matched with the very greatest poetry, not poetry at all, but eloquence. . . .

"After all, the main reason why we can now be patient with either Byron or his poetry is that we have outgrown them both. Yet the world is a wiser world than it was when it condemned them wholesale, and it should be able to distinguish, to extenuate, to blame with due exception, and to admire with due reservation. A greater critic than any other has been silently at work on Byron, and time has pretty finally established his place in our literature as that of a poet who was a master but not among the greatest of masters."

THE invasion of America by English periodicals continues. The London *Studio* now announces that an American edition, with the title *The International Studio*, will hereafter appear simultaneously with the English edition, Mr. Ernest Knaufft being the American editor.

RELATION OF LITERATURE TO LIFE.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has apparently taken somewhat to heart, in common with most literary men who mingle much with men of affairs, the indifference generally manifested in utilitarian circles for literary pursuits. As a representative literary man he resents this attitude, and defends the art of letters and the culture essential to it as an influence of vital importance to ordinary lives and to civilization even in its material aspects. His recent book ("The Relation of Literature to Life") contains ten essays and lectures, of which four are directly related to the subject which forms the title of the book, and may be said to constitute an abridged philosophy of literature. The other essays



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

have a less direct bearing on the same subject, treat of such themes as Mr. Froude's essay on "Progress," which Mr. Warner characterizes and combats as "the expression of a profound disbelief in the intellectual education of the masses of the people;" the "English Volunteers during the Late Invasion," which "invasion" is that of England by American writers (not named), the "volunteers" being the English critics, who have brought to bear upon the invaders "all the resources of modern and ancient warfare," the revolvers of the daily press, the small-arms of the astonished weeklies, the blunderbusses of the monthlies, and the ordnance of the quarterlies loaded with slugs and brickbats and junk-bottles; and "A Night Spent in the Garden of the Tuileries" in 1868, where the writer went to sleep on one of the benches, and, failing to wake before the closing of the gates, passed the night in fanciful communion with the historic figures in marble and bronze.

Coming back to the first essay, or lecture rather, in the book, the title of which is the same as that of the book, we find Mr. Warner defining his purpose as follows:

"It is my purpose to show not only the close relation of literature to ordinary life, but its eminent position in life, and its saving power in lives which do not suspect its influence or value. Just as it is virtue that saves the state, if it be saved, altho the majority do not recognize it and attribute the salvation of the state to energy, and to obedience to the laws of political economy, and to discoveries in science, and to financial contrivances; so it is that in the life of generations of men, considered from an ethical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and not from a religious point of view, the most potent and lasting influence for a civilization that is worth anything, a civilization that does not by its own nature work its decay, is that which I call literature."

He defines what he means by literature as follows:

"We may arrive at the meaning by the definition of exclusion. We do not mean all books, but some books; not all that is written and published, but only a small part of it. We do not mean books of law, of theology, of politics, of science, of medicine, and not necessarily books of travel, of adventure, or biography, or fiction even. These may all be ephemeral in their nature. The term *belles lettres* does not fully express it, for it is too narrow. In books of law, theology, politics, medicine, science, travel, adventure, biography, philosophy, and fiction there may be passages that possess, or the whole contents may possess, that quality which comes within our meaning of literature. It must have in it something of the enduring and the universal. When we use the term art, we do not mean the arts; we are indicating a quality that may be in any of the arts. In art and literature we require not only an expression of the facts in nature and in human life, but of feeling, thought, emotion. There must be an appeal to the universal in the race."

"Go out of your library," says Mr. Warner, "out of the small circle of people who talk about books," into places given up to commerce, or manufacturing, or politics, and "you will speedily be aware how completely apart from human life literature is held to be, how few people regard it seriously as a necessary element in life, as anything more than an amusement or a vexation." Yet when one comes to inquire into the end and purpose even of commercial life and the object for which riches are amassed, we find that the contribution made by literature "is precisely the thing of most value in the lives of the majority of men, whether they are aware of it or not." "It may be weighty and profound," continues Mr. Warner, referring to this contribution; "it may be light, as light as the fall of a leaf or a bird's song on the shore; it may be the thought of Plato . . . or it may be the love-song of a Scotch plowman; but it has this one quality of answering a need in human nature higher than a need for facts, for knowledge, for wealth." We quote further on this same point:

"I am not sure that the Scotch peasant, the crofter in his Highland cabin, the operative in his squalid tenement-house, in the hopelessness of poverty, in the grime of a life made twice as hard as that of the Arab by an inimical climate, does not owe more to literature than the man of culture, whose material surroundings are heaven in the imagination of the poor. Think what his wretched life would be, in its naked deformity, without popular ballads, without the romances of Scott, which have invested his land for him, as for us, with enduring charm; and especially without the songs of Burns, which keep alive in him the feeling that he is a man, which impart to his blunted sensibility the delicious throb of spring—songs that enable him to hear the birds, to see the bits of blue sky—songs that make him tender of the wee bit daisy at his feet—songs that hearten him when his heart is fit to break with misery."

Mr. Warner designates the Bible as "the best illustration of the literature of power, for it always concerns itself with life, it touches it at all points." "And this," the author repeats, "is the test of any piece of literature—its universal appeal to human nature." To gain an adequate idea of the value of literature in comparison with other work, discovery or conquest, industry or statecraft, we need to look back over the ages and note what remains, what is permanent. "Perhaps the chief result left to the world out of a period of heroic exertion, of passion and struggle and accumulation, is a sheaf of poems, or the record by a man of letters of some admirable character." Out of Spain's illustrious sixteenth century nothing of more value than "Don Quixote" remains. The best heritage from any generation, the character of its great men, owes its transmission to the poet and the writer. After time has passed, will human life be more affected by what Bismarck did or by what Goethe said?

Pursuing the same line of thought, the author refers to the varied usefulness of Mr. Gladstone, and closes as follows:

"Whatever space he has filled in his own country, whatever and however enduring the impression he has made upon English life and society, does it seem likely that the sum-total of his immense activity in so many fields, after the passage of so many years, will be worth to the world as much as the simple story of 'Rab and his Friends'? Already in America I doubt if it is. The illustration might have more weight with some minds if I contrasted the work of this great man—as to its answering to a deep want in human nature—with a novel like 'Henry Esmond' or a poem like 'In Memoriam'; but I think it is sufficient to rest it upon so slight a performance as the sketch by Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh. For the truth is that a little page of literature, nothing more than a sheet of paper with a poem written on it, may have that vitality, that enduring quality, that adaptation to life, that make it of more consequence to all who inherit it than every material achievement of the age that produced it. It was nothing but a sheet of paper with a poem on it, carried to the door of his London patron, for which the poet received a guinea, and perhaps a seat at the foot of my lord's table. What was that scrap compared to my lord's business, his great establishment, his equipages in the Park, his position in society, his weight in the House of Lords, his influence in Europe? And yet that scrap of paper has gone the world over; it has been sung in the camp, wept over in the lonely cottage; it has gone with the marching regiments, with the explorers—with mankind, in short, on its way down the ages, brightening, consoling, elevating life; and my lord, who regarded as scarcely above a menial the poet to whom he tossed the guinea—my lord, with all his pageantry and power, has utterly gone and left no witness."

NOTES.

A BYRONIC revival seems to be coming. Several complete editions of the poet are announced, of which the one edited by Mr. Henley is receiving much attention for its scholarly notes.

MRS. STOWE'S son, so the Hartford *Courant* learns, will offer no further opposition to the proposed erection of a statue to his mother's memory, and the project has already received the sanction of her two daughters. Whether the legislature of Connecticut will appropriate the sum asked by the committee in aid of the enterprise is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

DR. W. J. ROLFE resents the Boston *Herald's* statement that there is nothing in Shakespeare's writings to show that he ever admired or loved a dog, all the words he has for them being words of obloquy and abuse. Doctor Rolfe refers, in contradiction, to "Midsummer Night's Dream" (iv., 7, 108-132), "The Taming of the Shrew" (ind. i., 16-29) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (i., 1, 96-104).

ONE of the latest schemes in periodical literature is a magazine that publishes articles on the promise of the writer to buy 200 copies at five cents each. "This will bring your name as a magazine writer," say the publishers in their letter to aspiring writers, "direct to the attention of your friends, together with the opportunity of submitting to publications of a more pretentious character already published contributions of which you are the author." Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher!

"THE Book of Wealth" is the title of a costly book just published for sale by subscription to the crowned heads and wealthy nabobs of various lands. One edition sells for $1,000 a copy and another for $2,500 a copy. Hubert Howe Bancroft is the author, and it is claimed that nearly one million dollars have been expended in its production. It describes the part played by wealth in the development of civilization, and the processes by which it has been accumulated. We presume no Lexow investigations are admitted.

MME. TERESA CARRENO, "the Valkyrie of the piano," tells in an interview in *Music Trade Review* how her talent was first discovered. "It was when I was but three years old; we were living in Venezuela then—for that is where I was born. One day, as I had perched myself upon the piano-stool and was playing a piece I had heard my sister play, my father came into the room. With my tiny fingers I was making out the big chords. As I turned round, tears of emotion were standing in my father's eyes, for he himself was a remarkable musician. Mistaking his emotion, I jumped quickly off the stool. 'I will never do it again, papa,' I said, 'I promise you.'"

MR. LAURENCE HUTTON has for years made a specialty of the collection of death-masks of prominent men. His collection of some sixty such masks has just been contributed to Princeton University, and includes those of Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Thackeray, Daniel Webster, Queen Elizabeth, Dean Swift, Coleridge, Laurence Sterns, Keats, Prof. Richard Owen, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sir Isaac Newton, Dion Boucicault, John McCullough, General Sherman, Harry Edwards, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Queen of Scots, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Walter Scott, Edmund Burke, Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, Robert Burns, Robert Bruce, Aaron Burr, Edmund Kean, David Garrick, Frederick the Great, Robespierre, Murat, Mirabeau, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Wordsworth, Charles II., Napoleon III, Goethe, Luther, and Dante.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

IT has been almost universally true in the history of science that a newly discovered fact or law looks astoundingly simple at first, but that with closer study so many exceptions and modifications of detail come to light that it is finally seen to be complex and intricate. So the heavenly bodies were first thought to move in circles, then closer observation elongated these into ellipses, and finally with more and more study a new crinkle was put into the orbit with every newly discovered perturbation, till now it is recognized that the actual curve described by a planet is exceedingly complex, tho of course its ground-plan is still an ellipse. So, too, with the molecular theory of matter, the laws connecting pressure and temperature in gases, and so on. The latest fact to broaden out into such a complex system is the germ-theory of disease. In a first statement it is delightfully simple. Every disease is due to a specific microbe. No microbe, no disease. Eliminate the microbe, cure the disease. But exceptions keep cropping out. Especially frequent are the cases in which the microbe is found, but not the disease, so that bacteriologists have come reluctantly to recognize that not the presence of the germ but some peculiar virulent condition of it causes the malady. In other words, the "diseased condition" is transferred from the patient to the germ, and it is now our business to find out what is the matter with the latter. In an article discussing this interesting development the Paris correspondent of *The Medical News*, March 6, says:

"Probably the first thing that set the current of thought seriously in this direction was Roux and Yersin's discovery of the diphtheria bacillus in a large number of normal throats, and in parts of the country where diphtheria had not been epidemic for years. . . .

"After this came the description of various technical methods of differentiating two very important bacilli (Eberth's typhoid bacillus and the cholera bacillus) from a host of very similar bacilli rather widely spread in nature. For a good many years this effort at differentiation was thought to be successful, tho newer and constantly newer technical methods had to be invented, each more complicated than the last, in order to enable the bacteriologist to decide with certainty as to the presence of the specifically pathogenic germ for these two diseases. . . .

"Now the leaders seem to be giving up the effort at further differentiation, and are coming around to the view that it is a family of bacilli one has to deal with in each of these diseases. Some of the members of each family are specially pathogenic and some are not. These last may become virulent under certain conditions not well understood, but the main one seems to be the passage of the bacillus through one or more individuals whose lowered resistive vitality make them subject even to the originally attenuated virulence of the bacilli. This gain in virulence by passage through a series of animals is, of course, well known and founded on any number of observations."

The correspondent goes on to say that Dr. Roux, of antitoxin fame, has about come to the conclusion that these changes in virulence in microbes are the rule rather than the exception, and Metschnikoff, another great authority, found that the cholera bacillus "was widely spread in water in many places, practically all over the world, and that its specificity in the etiology of cholera was due to extrinsic circumstances that modified its virulence." The complexity that this introduces into all bacteriological tests is evident. Says the writer, in a final paragraph:

"Duclaux, who is Pasteur's successor as the Director of the Institut Pasteur, is giving a series of lessons on the biological chemistry of water. He, too, shares the opinion that it is a family of bacilli sometimes pathogenic, sometimes not, and widely spread in nature, that we are dealing with in the microbiology of typhoid and cholera. With regard to typhoid, he is as positive as is Metschnikoff regarding cholera. He referred especially to some work unpublished when he spoke, but which has since been reported to the Society of Biology. Two physicians in the military service at Val de Grâce have found, as far as all bacteriological tests are concerned, true typhoid bacilli in the dust of the floors of wards in the hospital where there had been no typhoid cases for years. Duclaux deprecates that this seems to make doubtful the hygienic precautions with regard to water-supply that seemed so simple and so sure. For it would seem that these bacilli are so widespread in nature and so liable to become pathogenic, tho they may not have been before virulent, that the simple hygienic precaution of protecting the water-supply from human contamination, thought all-sufficient up to this time, may prove illusory."

DREDGING RIVERS FOR GOLD.

IN some parts of the South dredging-machines are now employed to bring up gold-bearing gravel from river-beds. The beds of rivers have always been favorite resorts for gold-seekers, but the method usually employed for getting at the precious metal has been to divert the stream and work in the dry bed. The new procedure is described by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (February 27) as follows:

"The Chestatee River [Georgia] has been a favorite field of operations, and has usually given good returns, but it is at many points a difficult stream to operate in, owing to the fact that its bed is full of rocks and boulders and it is frequently interrupted by shoals and banks of hard slate. Messrs. T. N. and J. W. Birch have been working this field for some time and have decided that the best and most expeditious plan was to dredge up the gravel and other material from the river-bed and pass it over or through suitable amalgamating apparatus to save the gold."

The plant furnished consists of a shovel mounted on a barge, and of a separate boat carrying the gold-saving apparatus. The material taken up from the bottom of the river is dumped into the hopper of the sluice-boat. The shovel is of the usual construction, the dipper being made as nearly water-tight as possible, so that in the time required to dump the load very little is lost. The description continues:

"The sluice-boat is a barge 80 feet long, and about 75 feet is occupied by the hopper and sluiceway. The latter is of the usual form, the gravel passing through it slowly over riffles filled with quicksilver. The floor of the boat is of 3-inch plank, painted and tarred. The hopper is of ⅜-inch iron, set in a timber frame, and having an opening about 2 feet wide into the sluice. In operation two men are placed on each side of the sluice to remove boulders or other obstructions. On some later plants . . . arrangements are provided by which it is possible to screen the material, after it has been washed to such an extent that any gold that might adhere to the boulders would be saved; after which, by a suitable grizzly, the boulders are kept from going through the sluices, and are carried off to one side and dumped out of the way.

"The gold in the river-bed is somewhat widely distributed, so that it is necessary to work on a large scale to make the operation profitable. The greater part of the gold is free, but a little is coated or oxidized. In operation it has been found that practically all the free gold and a portion of the other is saved. Very little gold is found caught or amalgamated beyond the fourth riffle in the sluice, and it is the intention of Messrs. Birch hereafter not to clean up anything beyond the fourth riffle. When the sluice is worn out and has to be replaced, the boards will be burned up, and whatever gold may be in the cracks or caught on the bottom can be recovered from the ashes by panning. . . .

"It takes to operate the plant described four men on the sluice-boat, four men for the dredge (an engineer, a craneman, a fireman, and a roustabout), these, with the night watchman, who completes the force, making nine men in all. The tailings are carried back and deposited in the excavation back of the dredge, so that in working the other portions of the stream it is not necessary to rehandle the material.

"The operators state that in several months of continuous operation they have found the plant both powerful and easily handled, and the breakage has been insignificant, having been confined to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

one sprocket-wheel. This is a remarkable record, considering the quantity of material handled and its nature. The digging is practically all in either cement-gravel deposits or hard slate, and there can not be any work which will more severely test the different qualities of an excavating-machine. They further state that the machine does the work well and rapidly, and unless they strike a solid bed of rock, they are able to handle any portion of the rough work."

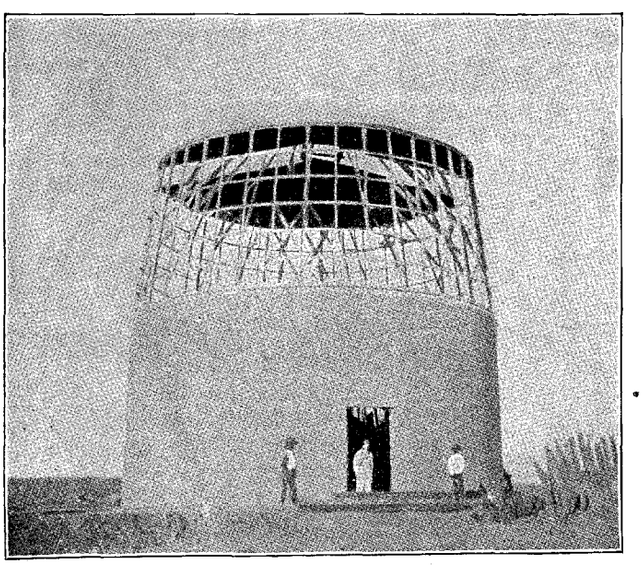
MOVING AN AMERICAN OBSERVATORY TO MEXICO.

THAT indefatigable sky-gazer, Mr. Percival Lowell, at whom some brother astronomers look askance as being something of an amateur, but who manages continually to make a good deal of a stir in the world of science, has recently accomplished a noteworthy feat. Not being satisfied with Arizona as a place for winter observations, he has moved his "plant" bodily over into Mexico, and has erected an observatory there to house it in. In *Popular Astronomy* (March) A. E. Douglass, one of Mr. Lowell's assistants, gives an account of this interesting exodus. After selecting the site, a slope west of Tayacuba, a suburb of the city of Mexico, where land was given rent free by the owners, some quick work in observatory-building was done as the following extract shows:

"An English carpenter was engaged on November 20, and rough plans of the walls of the dome put into his hands. As much of the timber had to be cut to the curve of the walls—a twenty-foot radius—it was on Tuesday, the 24th, that the material reached the site and work began. The land was leveled and the first actual timbers were put in place on Wednesday afternoon. On Saturday, December 5, the walls were finished and everything ready for the arrival of the telescope and dome save the leveling of the track upon which the wheels supporting the dome were to move."

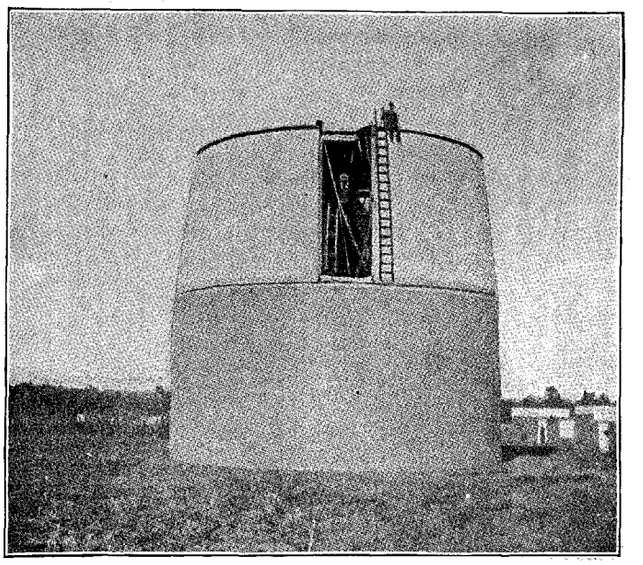
It took twelve days to dismount and load the material at Flagstaff, and there was some delay in getting it across the line, tho it was finally all passed duty-free by the courtesy of the Mexican Government. Then there was some more quick work:

"At the unloading, which took place on December 8, we had a gang of fifteen Mexican laborers under the direction of Mr. France, our carpenter, beside Mr. Sykes and the observatory assistants. The entire unloading of nearly seventeen tons of material, exceedingly difficult to handle, was accomplished between half-past eight and one o'clock. At intervals a glass of pulque, the national drink, was passed to the native workmen in order to keep their energies alive."



DOME, LOOKING WEST; SHOWING FRAMEWORK.

It took a week to level the double track on which the dome was to turn, and the fitting into place of the dome itself was also a slow piece of work, but "at last, on the afternoon of December 28, seven weeks from the day of dismounting, Mr. Lowell brought the great lens out in a hack, and it was placed in the telescope just before dark." The observatory thus hastily put up and equipped has some unique features. Of the dome we are told:



DOME, FINISHED; LOOKING EAST.

"The dome was designed and built by Mr. Godfrey Sykes during October and half of November. It is framed entirely of wood, and, having an outside diameter of forty-two feet, is probably the largest wooden dome in the world. It gives a clear radius of twenty feet in every direction from the center of the motion of the telescope. In some general points it resembles the new Edinburgh dome, which is smaller and of iron; but in its construction Mr. Sykes showed remarkable originality in adapting to his ends simple and ready-made mechanical appliances, and for such work deserves great credit."

The general plan of the dome can be seen from the illustrations. It rests, we are told, on twenty iron wheels, running on a double track. The walls "are simply of light canvas tacked to slats," while "the shutters are sheets of canvas suspended on wires." The whole weighs a little more than four tons. We are not told of the results of the winter's work, but, whatever they may be, the American astronomer's pluck and push in moving his whole observatory into a foreign country in seven weeks' time, just to get better conditions for star-gazing, is certainly worthy of notice.

Bird's Eggs in the Nest and in the Cabinet.—A bird's egg, according to a writer in *Our Animal Friends*, (March) is a very different thing in the nest from the same egg in a collector's cabinet. He says:

"The most exquisitely colored eggs soon lose their beauty. Mr. Hudson has seen the delicate gold of the rhea's egg fade to a parchment white; and, because of the moist, vegetable character of their colors, the pure yellow, the apple-green, and the pure vivid green eggs of the variegated bittern change early, to become so dry, dim, and pale that the sight of them is hateful to one familiar with their original loveliness. An English work on birds actually describes the eggs of the spotted tinamou as pale leaden in color, while in reality they are 'wine-purple, with the shells so highly polished that they sparkle like crystals in the sunshine.' The writer had, of course, seen them only in some cabinet. The eggs of the Guira cuckoo are as large as those of the pullet, with the ground color of purest turquoise blue, spattered with rough raised spots that are exquisitely white. By handling, the shell becomes tarnished, and no washing will bring back its purity. After a few months in a cabinet it changes to a dull-blue egg spotted with dirty white."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPENCER AND DARWIN.

IN an article in *The Fortnightly Review*, February, Grant Allen compares these two English scientific men, and tells us that the former was a universal philosopher, while the latter was only a specialist. He says:

"If I were to sum up the positions of these two great thinkers, Darwin and Spencer, the experimentalist and generalizer, the observer and the philosopher, in a single paragraph each, I should be tempted to do it in somewhat the following fashion:

"Darwin came at a moment when human thought was trembling on the verge of a new flight toward undiscovered regions. Kant and Laplace and Murchison and Lyell had already applied the evolutionary idea to the genesis of suns and systems, of continents and mountains. Lamarck had already suggested the notion that similar conceptions might be equally applied to the genesis of plant and animal species. . . . Darwin presented himself at the exact right moment—a deeply learned and well-equipped biological scholar, a minute specialist as compared with Spencer, a broad generalizer as compared with the botanists, entomologists, and ornithologists of his time. He filled the gap. As regards thinkers, he gave them a key which helped them to understand organic evolution; as regards the world at large, he supplied them with a codex which convinced them at once of its historical truth.

"Herbert Spencer is a philosopher of a wider range. All knowledge is his province. A believer in organic evolution *before* Darwin published his epoch-making work, he accepted at once Darwin's useful idea, and incorporated it as a minor part in its fitting place in his own system. But that system itself, alike in its conception and its inception, was both independent of and anterior to Darwin's first pronouncement. It certainly covered a vast world of thought which Darwin never even attempted to enter. To Herbert Spencer, Darwin was even as Kant, Laplace, and Lyell—a laborer in a special field who produced results which fell at once into their proper order in his wider synthesis. As sculptors, they carved out shapely stones, from which he, as architect, built his majestic fabric. The total philosophic concept of evolution as a cosmical process—one and continuous, from nebula to man, from star to soul, from atom to society—we owe to Herbert Spencer himself, and to him alone, using a material the final results of innumerable preceding workers and thinkers."

ELECTROMAGNETIC SEPARATION OF ORES.

OWING to the extremely powerful magnetic fields that the discoveries of modern science put at the disposal of the mechanic, magnetic industrial processes have recently been much extended, it being possible to use magnetic attraction in the case of substances so feebly magnetic that fields of ordinary intensity have no practical effect on them at all. One of the most striking cases is that of the electromagnetic ore-separators. The use of magnetism in the mechanical concentration and separation of various mineral and chemical substances that have usually been called non-magnetic was described recently by H. C. H. Nitze in a paper before the chemical section of the Franklin Institute. The abstract quoted below is from the Boston *Transcript:*

"These separations may take place from each or from absolutely inert substances. There are several commercial concentrators acting on ores ordinarily known as magnetic, but this particular apparatus treats successfully ores which are not capable of being lifted by ordinary permanent or electromagnets. A large model of this machine, known as the Wetherill concentrator, was exhibited in operation with iron and zinc ores and monazite. The distinguishing feature of this apparatus as compared with other magnetic separators is that, owing to the intensity of the magnetic field acting on the ore particles, the ores when fed between the magnetic poles, while not attracted to the magnet, are deflected toward it, and thus fall into brass shutes, where they are carried to receiving pockets; while the inert substances fall perpendicularly. The apparatus consists of specially designed electromagnets producing intense magnetic fields, and means for conveying the crushed ore to and feeding it into such field, and also means for preventing the ore particles from sticking to the magnet poles and thus obstructing its operation. . . . The chief cost of the process is in the crushing and sizing of the ore. The ores, tho not ordinarily considered magnetic, are treated with but small cost for electrical energy, the exciting current being from three to eight amperes, and in rare cases as high as twenty-five. Such ores as franklinite, red hematite, brown hematite, chromite, rutile, pyrolusite, rhodomite, garnet, hornblende, pyrite, siderite, and limonite, etc., may be commercially treated. This system is being installed at the new Sterling Zinc and Iron Company's works, in New Jersey, in a plant having a capacity of two hundred tons a day. An important field for this invention lies in the treatment of Southern fossil iron ores. It has been urged that the comminuted state of the concentrated ore produced by this process would restrict its use in blast-furnaces, but with the newest types of these this objection does not hold."

HOW TO RECLAIM THE "JERSEY FLATS."

THE traveler to New York from the West looks, as he approaches the rocky ridge that runs parallel to the Hudson, upon a sight that can probably be seen nowhere else in the world—an almost trackless wilderness extending in some directions as far as the eye can reach, within a few miles of one of the world's greatest cities. His first thought is one of curiosity: Why is not this waste utilized? Within sight—almost within call—a few square feet of ground are worth a fortune. Must not this vast expanse be worth the cost of reclaiming it? This is a natural thought, and it goes without saying that it has occurred many times to the persons most nearly interested, who have made many attempts at reclamation, both by filling and by diking, with little success. The work is too great to be undertaken by any private persons, or even by municipalities; hence it is natural that the State has now taken it up. The state geologist of New Jersey, Mr. Smock, has just made a visit to Holland to see how that wonderful little country has coped with similar problems, and the state engineer has made a report on the whole matter. From a notice of this report in *The Scientific American*, February 13, we make the following extracts:

"It is stated that of the two systems of reclamation, filling and diking, the latter is the better and, indeed, the only one feasible in this case. It is stated that, even if these marshes are filled up for city purposes, pumping will still have to be resorted to, as there will not be sufficient fall to sewer and drain the district by gravity. Filling to the extent of six feet will cost an average of $2,500 per acre. The area can be embanked and pumping-works installed for about $1,000,000, or less than $40 per acre. . . .

"It is recommended that at first only the embankments and main ditches and pumping-plants should be constructed, the whole area being laid out in twenty-acre farms and sold as promptly as possible, on the express condition that they should be immediately and thoroughly ditched and brought under cultivation. It is urged that the prompt improvement of each plot should be considered more important than the purchase-price. As soon as sanitary conditions have been brought about, the improvement of water front and business and manufacturing sites could be carried out as fast as they could be sold, the proceeds paying for the improvements.

"The interest charges and operating expenses are estimated at $6 to $7 per acre, and it is predicted that in a few years this charge could be entirely covered by assessments on the property itself, any deficiencies in the interim being met by the surrounding districts that are benefited by the undertaking."

The present state of the marshes is thus set forth by Mr. Vermuele, the state engineer:

"Underlying the 27,000 acres of marsh is a mass of alluvium mixed with peat, wood, and other vegetable matter, more or less decayed. The depth of this accumulation ranges generally from seven to fifteen feet. The natural level of the surface is three or four inches above mean high tide, but the whole is frequently overflowed, and such extreme tides as that of the second week of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

last November cover it to an average depth of eighteen inches. Lately an unhealthy and undesirable population is beginning to be crowded upon them. Twelve lines of railroad cross the marshes, six of them trunk lines, and the impression made is unprepossessing. . . .

"The objections to the meadows on the ground of their intrinsic ugliness, however, is the least serious that can be raised, for their existence has always been a menace to the health of the surrounding districts, and in the summer months they form a prolific breeding-ground for the hordes of mosquitoes that render life burdensome in the many picturesque and otherwise desirable suburbs of Jersey City."

The Scientific American comments on the report as follows:

"If the estimates of the report are not too sanguine, the whole scheme should meet with hearty approval. The substitution of over forty square miles of good land for a dismal and malodorous swamp in the midst of a district whose taxable value is $3,000,000,000 is a proposition that should commend itself strongly to the authorities and property-owners who are immediately affected, and indirectly to the State at large."

How Our Ancestors Regarded Water-Drinking.—Water was in no favor as a beverage in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Says *The Hospital*, in discussing this curious feature of old medical opinion:

"It needed a very bold man to resist the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water-drinking. Few writers can be found to say a good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that 'when begun in early life, it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity,' and they quote the curious instance given by Sir Thomas Elyot in his 'Castle of Health,' 1541, of the Cornish men, 'many of the poorest sort, which never, or very seldom, drink any other drink, be notwithstanding strong of body, and like and live well until they be of great age.' Thomas Cogan, the medical schoolmaster of Manchester fame, confessed in his 'Haven of Health,' 1589, designed for the use of the students, that he knew some who drink cold water at night or fasting in the morning without hurt; and Dr. James Hart, writing about fifty years later, could even claim among his acquaintances 'some honorable and worshipful ladies who drink little other drink, and yet enjoy more perfect health than most of them that drink of the strongest.' The phenomenon was undeniable, but the natural inference was none the less to be resisted. Sir Thomas Elyot himself is very certain, in spite of the Cornish men, that there be in water causes of divers diseases as of swelling of the spleen and liver. He complains oddly also that 'it flitteth and swimmeth,' and concludes that 'to young men, and them that be of hot complexion, it does less harm, and sometimes it profiteth, but to them that are feeble, old and melancholy, it is not convenient.' 'Water is not wholesome cool by itself for an Englishman' was the verdict of Andrew Borde—monk, physician, bishop, ambassador and writer on sanitation—as the result of a life's experience. . . . But the most formal indictment against water is that of Venner, who, writing in 1622, ponderously pronounces to dwellers in cold countries it doth very greatly deject their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach, and consequently confounding the concoction is the cause of crudities, fluctuations, and windiness in the body."

Are We Longer-Lived than Our Fathers?—This question is answered in the affirmative by *The Lancet*, and it gives credit for the fact to the medical profession. It says:

"The mean duration of life among males has increased under the influence of preventive medicine by four years during the past fifty years. The increase of longevity among females has been . . . five years in the same period. Some are inclined to depreciate the value of this increase of the mean duration of life in England in recent years, because it is mainly due to the reduction of mortality in childhood. It is indeed true that after middle life the expectation of life has not increased, and has, indeed, slightly declined. The effect of this is, however, far more than counterbalanced by the largely increased proportion of persons who survive childhood and reach middle life. Thus, as has been pointed out, there has been a very considerable increase in the proportional number of years lived by succeeding generations between the most useful age-period of from twenty to sixty years. This may clearly be claimed as one of the results of the labors of preventive medicine. It remains to be seen whether further sanitary progress will make it possible to entirely counteract the effect of the increasing intensity of competition and the struggle for existence and survival which undoubtedly are now depressing the expectation of life after middle age. If, therefore, longevity signifies mean duration of life, there can be no doubt about its increase in England in recent years. If, however, by longevity is meant the chance of middle-aged persons reaching extreme old age, English life tables do not supply so satisfactory an answer to our question."

Cycle Artillery.—The following description of cannon mounted on a motor-cycle is given by the *Revue du Cercle militaire* (Paris), which gets its information from the *Armeeblatt*, an Austrian military paper:

"An engine of 16 horse-power actuates a four-wheeled rubber-tired cycle carrying two rapid-fire guns. These two guns, mounted on pivots, one in front, the other in the rear, can each describe a semicircle, the motion being effected automatically.

"The discharge is controlled by the motor mechanism itself, and can take place as well when the cycle is in motion as when it is at rest. The number of shots fired per minute can be varied from 50 to 700. The cycle carries 500 projectiles for each gun.

"The attendant, seated on the cycle between the two guns, has only to train them and then start his engine. He is protected in front and behind by shields, fixed to the guns.

"The cycle as a whole is also protected against bullets, and even against small artillery projectiles. Besides, the mechanism of discharge, acting automatically, keeps on working, even after the attendant is disabled.

"On a good, smooth road this cycle can go at a speed of forty-five miles an hour, so that it could distance any other kind of artillery. We can hardly imagine the effect that fifty or a hundred of such cycles would produce when all in action at once."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT has been found by M. J. Puluj," says *The Electrical World*, "that substances which fluoresce most brightly under the visible cathode rays give off the greatest amount of Röntgen radiation. M. Puluj believes that Röntgen ether-waves originate in the bombardment by negatively charged molecules from the cathode, and in the abrupt loss of charge in these. He finds that these Röntgen ether-waves may cause fluorescence of calcium sulphid, but believes that invisible as well as visible radiations emanate from a screen of this substance. M. Puluj states that vacuum-tubes of all kinds glow when subjected to the action of Röntgen rays.

THE birth-rate is decreasing not only in European countries, but in America also, as statistics show, says *The Medical Times*. "In 1880, the birth-rate per 1,000 in the United States was 30.95, while in 1890 it was only 26.68, a decrease of 4.27 per 1,000 of population in ten years. The decrease was greatest in Massachusetts, 11.67, next in Virginia, 7.76, and even in New York it was 1.76. It is a question if this decrease in the birth-rate is an evil after all. Horticulturists do not think that a tree loaded with fruit gives as fine results as when the culture and the strength of the tree is centered in a smaller amount. In the latter, the fruit is larger, richer in flavor, and more valuable than in the former. So long as the nation is increasing year by year in population, we need have no fear of a near extinction, even if the families are smaller than a half-century ago. Parents who bring into the world more children than they can properly care for are by no means to be commended. Quality is much more to be commended than quantity."

IGNITION OF COAL-DUST BY THE SUN'S HEAT.—"Our German contemporary *Glückauf* mentions an instance of the ignition of coal-dust by the sun's rays," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The surface works of the Maybach Colliery, near Friederichsthal, in the Saar district, are chiefly of iron. On certain girders, the floating dust, due to the tipping of coal on to the jigging-screens, became, in course of time, deposited in a layer more than an inch thick. On a mechanic burning his hand—while repairing a pipe running through the corrugated iron forming one of the south walls—the official inquiry showed that the layer of coal-dust had been formed along the whole length of the wall. Altho the dust contained a proportion of pulverized rock, the metal plates heated by the sun had ignited it, the layer of white ash on the top proving that it had burned for a considerable period. This circumstance affords, in addition to fresh proof of the remarkable ease with which coal-dust may be brought to ignition, a possible explanation of fires at similar surface works."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS GOD WITHDRAWING HIS SPIRIT FROM THE CHURCH?

REV. JAMES McLEOD, D.D., takes strong exceptions to certain utterances made by Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., in the course of an address at a missionary rally in Scranton, Pa. The points at issue are thus set forth by Dr. McLeod in the New York *Observer:*

"There are ministers of the gospel who are quite as pronounced premillennialists as Dr. Pierson, who would never think of making a great union meeting, a foreign missionary rally, the occasion for emphasizing views touching our Lord's second advent.

"The theory that the gospel is to be preached to all nations only as a witness, and that God has expressly declared that the world will not and therefore can not be converted to Christ during the present dispensation, but that it must wait until the Lord comes again and sets up His kingdom—this theory was strongly asserted by Dr. Pierson. Even if this theory be true, such a meeting as Dr. Pierson was invited to address was neither the time nor place in which to emphasize it.

"In support of this theory, Dr. Pierson has embodied in his creed this new article: 'I believe that God is actually withdrawing His Holy Spirit from His church, as a body.'

"The recital of this portion of his creed startled the audience, as well it might. It was uttered with great fervor, but it failed to convince.

"It will require far more than such an expression of belief, however solemnly uttered, to convince the vast majority of thoughtful Christians that the world is growing worse and worse, and that the church of Christ has already entered into a period of decline, and that she is fast going to decay.

"For, does any one doubt that Jesus Christ has more true followers in the world to-day than at any time since the morning of His resurrection? Is it not true that Christianity never exerted so much influence in the world as it is doing to-day?

"When we see on every hand schools, and colleges, and seminaries of learning, and almshouses and hospitals for the sick, and homes where old age is tenderly nursed; when we see the thousand and one agencies which the church is employing for the glory of God and for the salvation of men, it is not in harmony with truth to say that the church of Christ is in a decaying and dying condition; and it seems positively wicked to assert that the Holy Spirit is withdrawing Himself from her. The preaching of pessimism is not the best way to fill the Lord's treasury, nor is it the best way to promote the cause of Christian missions either at home or abroad.

"The fact that church boards are in debt is cause for regret, but it is not a fatal disease; and, moreover, it can be readily explained without scaring folks with wild assertions, and without assuming the rôle of a prophet, albeit without a prophet's authority to reveal the secrets of the Most High."

In an editorial note in the same issue in which Dr. McLeod's article appears, *The Observer* makes this comment:

"The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Scranton, Pa., speaks his mind in the article on the Scranton missionary rally. Earnest Christian brethren sometimes allow their zeal to run away with their judgment and good taste, and Dr. McLeod's rebuke will be considered by many good people as called for and therefore timely. Faith in the premillennial advent of the Lord Jesus Christ is not an essential to missionary zeal, nor have the Christians who champion that doctrine most vigorously met with a success denied to others who could not accept their interpretation of Scripture. Many of our most devoted and successful missionaries have done their work in the belief that the world must be won for Christ in order to insure His universal enthronement, but others have labored with equal devotion and success who believe that they are simply saving one and another from a sinking ship, and that the real missionary triumph awaits Christ's personal presence. If all the time that has been spent in discussing these contrary views had been given to soul-saving, missionary records might be even more glowing than they now are. One thing we should al bear in mind, namely, that Christ bids the church go with His gospel to every creature. Whether He intends to leave the conquest of the earth to the church aided only by His spiritual presence, or sooner or later to take command of the forces Himself in visible person, makes not one iota of difference as regards the church's duty in the premises. Therefore, when an enthusiastic premillennialist addresses a great missionary rally he would be wise in saying, 'Brethren, you and I may differ in certain details concerning Christ's second coming, but we read alike His last command.' That command, accompanied as it is with a promise, furnishes the church's instruction and largely her incentive and inspiration."

PROPOSED JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

THE agitation for the return of the Israelites to the land of their fathers has in recent years been growing in intensity, and a number of plans have been devised toward the realization of this object. The "Zionite movement," having this purpose in view and enjoying considerable popularity among the Jews of Europe, especially those of strong religious proclivities, has evidently become a fixed fact in modern life. The Rothschilds and other Jewish money barons have established dozens of Jewish agricultural colonies throughout the Holy Land with at least partial success. The most extensive scheme, however, of the kind, looking to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, has in recent months been advocated by a well-known Jewish legal light of Austria, Dr. Theodore Herzl, and his brochure, entitled "*Der Judenstaat, Versuch einer modernen Lösung der Judenfrage*" (The Jewish State, Attempt at a Modern Solution of the Jewish Question) has rapidly reached its second edition and is attracting considerable attention. The outlines of his scheme are the following:

The Jewish question, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, must be regarded as a national and not as a local problem. As a national problem it can be solved only by a return of the people of Israel to their own land and the establishment of a sovereign Jewish state. Without this latter feature, no plan is feasible, because history has shown that whenever the Jews migrate in large bodies to a particular country they there awaken an anti-Semitic movement that prevents further immigration. The organization of a new sovereign state is a possibility in our days, as can be seen from the Kongo State and the Rhodesia of the Chartered Company.

In order to carry out this project, it will be necessary to organize two associations, with headquarters in London, namely, a "Society of Jews," as an instrument for the "moral" propaganda, and a "Jewish Company" to represent the legal phase; or, in other words, a representative corporation and a society to acquire possession. The society is to consist of the best and noblest representatives of Judaism, the object being that these men shall make it a study how to carry on this propaganda in such a manner that it will gain the moral assent of the world. As the *negotiorum gestor*, or business manager, it would be the duty of this association to come to an understanding with the European states and to secure from them the proper authorization of the project. Under such an authorization then it would be possible to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient territory in Palestine in which to establish the new state. In return the society would assume a portion of the indebtedness of the Government hitherto in control of this territory, and would undertake the development of the resources of the country, build roads, railroads, and in other ways guarantee the future of the new state.

When matters have arrived at this stage, then, under the constant direction of the society, the work of the "Jewish Company" would begin. This work would be done on a grand scale, based on the experiences and inventions of modern civilization. In the first case, the land which had been secured by international contract would now be bought in accordance with private rights; then the Jewish unskilled laborers, the Jewish proletariat, would be organized according to military principles, under the leadership of state officials, engineers, and physicians. It would then be the duty of these unskilled laborers to build cities in chosen localities, to plant forests, to build roads, and the like. A work-day of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

seven hours even the Russian and Rumanian Jews, long unaccustomed to heavy physical toil, would be able to stand.

In planning these new cities the chief purpose would be the erection of suitable workingmen's houses, each of which is to have a small garden. It is to be made possible for the workingman gradually to make this property his own by the labors of his hands. In the mean while the laborers are not to receive any wages from the company, but are to be well fed and clothed by them. In this way it is thought that the peddling system will not find an entrance among the new colonists. The method of giving the poor opportunities for self-help by labor is to be similar to the Paris *Assistance par de travail* or the workingman's colonies of Pastor von Bodelschwing, in Germany.

These beginnings of work in the new state will at once call into existence a market, at least of the necessities of life for the support of the colonies; and gradually it will be necessary to satisfy also wants that go beyond these bare necessities. This will make it possible to bring into the state the representatives of the artisan and trade and business callings, and gradually, by the side of the labor managed by the company, free and independent labor will find its place.

The company has accordingly a double purpose: to make provision that the properties belonging to the Jews in the various countries where they now live are disposed of at reasonable prices and gradually, so that it will not be necessary to give them away at panic prices; and, secondly, enable the new citizens in their new home to acquire property at reasonable rates and to establish business and trade. In doing this the company is not to make any profits for itself; only in the case of large land speculations can this be done, this gain, however, to be used for the payment of the officials and other expenses, especially the establishment of schools of both elementary and higher grade. That such a scheme is feasible is seen from the success of this plan in the case of states in North America and in the South African goldfields.

The migration to the new state is to take place gradually, in groups of families, circles of special friends, or even whole congregations. Everywhere in the old homes subordinate societies are to be established in the interests of the project. The immense sums of money that would be needed to realize this plan the Jewish Society, as a stock association, would secure through subscriptions among the people at large, as the Jewish banking circles would probably not lend their help. The whole scheme is to be a popular propaganda. It is expected that the name Palestine and the seven-hour day for work will win for the project many friends. The form of government in the new state is to be an aristocratic republic, in which every citizen can live in accordance with his own belief or unbelief. The Society of the Jews would constitute the government.

These are the essential thoughts of the Herzl plan. Naturally its critics are many, notwithstanding the acknowledgment that it is probably the most practicable scheme of the kind offered, the author being an authority in the economic and legal departments. A comparatively complete statement of the objections to the plan is given in the Leipsic "*Saat auf Hoffnung*" (Seed of Hope), the organ of the Delitzsch Jewish Mission Society.

A MOHAMMEDAN CONVERT IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

IT is not often that a new member of the French Chamber of Deputies attracts as much attention as Dr. Philippe Grenier, the present representative for Pontarlier, is attracting. He is a convert to the Mohammedan religion, and he wears an Eastern dress in the Chamber of Deputies. His fellow legislators are inclined to ridicule him, and gay Paris laughs at him; but his election has been so remarkable that the world in general expects to see him wield considerable power in France. He was nominated as a candidate without his consent. He spoke only a few times after his nomination, and spent no money on his election; yet he was chosen by an overwhelming majority. The *Figaro*, Paris, in a sketch of this remarkable man, writers as follows:

"Dr. Philippe—so say the people of Pontarlier—is a man without an equal. He has now been five years among us, and he does deeds 'such as are not man's. He was rich, but he has given everything to the poor. Once he heard that the sum of $750 was still due to him. He got it in cash, called all the poor in the neighborhood, and divided the money among them. He is very successful as a medical practitioner, and very careful. Once he had seven poor patients suffering from typhoid fever. He cared for them all, and pulled them all through. He always has medicines with him, and distributes them free of charge. He never accepts payment for his services. A wealthy druggist whose wife he had saved offered him a fortune. Grenier refused. 'You know,' he said, 'that God forbids me to accept money. A man may not sell such knowledge.' But he asked permission to obtain medicine free for his poor, and his request was granted. Once he was called to a poor woman fifteen miles from Pontarlier. He found her so ill that he thought it best to send her to the hospital. Unfortunately he had no money, nor had the patient. He gave her his return ticket and walked back! Never has an election been carried out so honorably as his. It is solely the outcome of the great respect and confidence of the people toward this man. Grenier stayed at home and attended his patients, while his friends worked for him. In Pontarlier the people do not mind his strange dress. They have become accustomed to it, and forgive his peculiarities because he is good."

Such is the man who openly advocates the conversion of France to Mohammedanism and to polygamy. In the Chamber of Deputies he said:

"France is declining in population at such an alarming rate that we must adopt a new system. Unless we do this, France will be swallowed up by Germany. Polygamy and the Mohammedan religion alone can save us. Polygamy prevents prostitution. Why should not rich men be allowed to save a number of young girls from misery by marrying them?"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

SOME months ago *The Methodist Recorder*, of London, offered three prizes to *bona-fide* workingmen who gave the best and fullest answers to the question, "Why do not the working classes go to church?" More than a hundred workingmen responded. *The Recorder* publishes in full the three prize essays with selections from the rest. The attitude of the workingmen toward the church is thus expressed in the introduction to the first prize essay: "The workingmen are not universally opposed to Christianity; they have no fault to find with Jesus Christ, neither would they take up any directly hostile attitude toward the Christian Church. They simply go their own way, ignoring the church as completely as tho she did not exist at all." We give in condensed form the reasons for this as extracted by *The Methodist Recorder* of Pittsburg from the letters in its London contemporary:

1. The caste system in the churches, which marks social and class distinctions. 2. The form of service—too much machinery, lack of spontaneity and fascination. 3. Pew rents. 4. The coldness of the churches. Instead of being full of zealous Christianity, hot with the gospel, full of glad tidings, the churches are cold. 5. Changed style of preaching—sin toned down. 6. Christian inconsistency. 7. Sheer spiritual indifference. 8. The counter attractions of places of entertainment and pleasure. 9. The necessity for rest. 10. Bad preaching. 11. The entertainment-providing propensities of the church, impressing the public mind with a decreasing belief in the power of the purely spiritual forces supposed to be resident in the church. 12. Prejudice and the spirit of the age. 13. Lack of a proper consideration of workingmen for church offices. 14. Lack of sympathy with the workingmen in their friendly societies or trade-unions. 15. The comparative indifference of the church to the impoverished condition of the masses; that is, the neglect of the church to speak out on the pressing social problems which affect the working-classes of to-day.

In an editorial, commenting on the published essays, *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) says:

"It is a melancholy fact that only a very small proportion of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

workingmen are found on Sunday in a place of worship. Why is this? Chiefly because of sheer indifference. But indifference is an effect rather than a cause, and what we have to get at is the cause of indifference. The essayists assign many reasons for the non-attendance of their fellows at church. They do not overlook the faults of workingmen, but, after indicating these, they are pretty well agreed that the onus of responsibility lies at the door of the church. Their grievance may be summed up in one sentence: the church is not doing its duty by them; is not discharging its mission; is not true to its Master. Complaint is made of the pew-rent system and social caste (great prominence is given to these); the inconsistencies of professing Christians, particularly employers of labor; the aloofness of ministers; lack of visitation; unattractive services; that the church interests itself in workingmen on only one day in the week, and concerns itself with only one side of their nature, etc. If these letters represent the true state of matters infidelity is not so rampant among workingmen as is generally supposed. Again and again the writers declare that workingmen are not hostile to real Christianity, still less to Jesus Christ—tho it is probable some of them do not fully realize what submission to Him involves. We have no hesitation in saying that if this symposium makes one thing clearer than another, it is that the closer ministers and Christian workers follow in the footsteps of their Master the more nearly will they be brought into touch with the working-classes and all who are at present outside Christian influences."

The same subject receives editorial treatment in the columns of *The Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis). *The Advocate* quotes from the first prize essay, written by Mr. William Hunter, a workingman of Hull. According to Mr. Hunter the church has taught to the workingmen the doctrine of "the divine Fatherhood," which involved also a universal brotherhood. "For the signs of this brotherhood they very naturally looked into the church, where they had been taught to look up to God as their *Father*, but they looked in vain; instead, they found that caste, social, or class distinctions were just as marked in the church as in the world, that precisely the same gulfs separated the classes one from another in church as out of it, and from that time the sympathy of the working-classes with the church began to wane."

Moreover, when they began to crave and struggle for higher and better conditions of life, the church, he says, ought to have placed itself at the head of the upward movement, and adds that, if this had been done, "many labor wars, with their attendant evils, might have been averted." Among the other reasons given why many of this class do not attend church is that the ministers, as a rule, are "absolutely out of touch with the larger life of the workers."

The insatiable greed for wealth on the part of some laymen of the church—a greed which shows itself by resort to devices to cut out the workman—and the tyrannical spirit of certain employers and foremen who make profession of Christianity are shown to be responsible in large measure for the alienation of the laboring-classes from the churches, while the system of pew-renting and the individual appropriation of seats in the sanctuary are stated to be distasteful to the same classes.

The following passage is also quoted from Mr. Hunter's essay:

"Of the immense majority who do not go to church, it may be said of one class that they have become so steeped in sin, they are such absolute slaves to the most degrading vices, they have given themselves so completely to the devil, and they so glory in their depravity that, of all places in the world, the church has the least attraction for them. . . . The fact is, the atmosphere is too pure, the standard of morality preached there is too high, their darling sins are denounced in such unmeasured terms that they simply won't go. There is another class who seem to be carried away in the mad, whirling rush after worldly pleasures. So absorbed are they in the pursuit of passing amusements that they have not a thought to spare for anything else; not only their leisure hours on the week-day, but Sunday as well, must be given to the gratification of their passion for play."

Commenting on these passages *The Central Christian Advocate* says:

"There is force in all the points made in this essay. The ministry might with great advantage come into closer touch with the workingman, and yet it must be admitted that it understands him better, is more anxious to reach him, and is giving more careful and general attention to labor problems to-day than ever before. The church might have aided him more in his struggle for a livelihood, but the no inconsiderable aid it has rendered in this respect, and the difficulties involved in such service, should not be overlooked. With regard to the brotherhood of man it may be asked: Does this mean that among those who worship the universal Father the laws of affinity, attraction, and environment are to count for naught, and that all are to be brought to the same level, social and intellectual as well as spiritual? Or does it mean an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness toward all, which at the same time does not attempt to ignore these laws, which are operative in all strata of society? There is no concealing the fact that the influence of the church suffers greatly on account of the selfishness and lack of consideration for employees by those who pretend to be followers of the Master. But it is illogical, to say the least, for one to ignore the cause of Christ because of the presence of such persons in the church, as we are all to be judged according to our own lives. Unfortunately, however, logic does not count for as much as it should when it comes to the matter of church association."

TOO MANY CHURCH SOCIETIES.

THE question has been under discussion for some time in the religious papers whether the increasing number of societies auxiliary to the churches was not a hindrance rather than a help to religious progress. It has been alleged that strength is frittered away, and that time which might be occupied in prayer, meditation, and Christian work is wasted in attending to the details of these numerous societies. *The Congregationalist* has an article on this general subject, the specific question which it discusses being, "Has the church retired and handed its work over to the societies?" A movement is suggested for the purpose of "bringing the church together and directing its united energies to practical ends." The article continues as follows:

"At present the time spent in attending meetings is out of all proportion to the work accomplished. The complicated machinery of the church grinds itself out. There is little except chaff in the hoppers. . . . Often only a nominal relation is maintained between these sects of our divided churches. No one except the pastor is acquainted with them all. Each glories in its efforts to maintain its own meetings. Sometimes one organization assumes the duty of investigating some of the others. In a Boston Christian Endeavor Society recently a motion to send a committee to the church prayer-meeting was seriously discussed. Almost every sort of duty which used to devolve on individuals is now placed in the hands of committees, and personal responsibility, except to attend meetings, is reduced to a minimum. . . . Many organizations in one body make the appearance of busy but superficial activity. Unity in spirit and action, a united sense of responsibility and call to duty, promote deep spirituality. This generation has carried division of life and labor in the church to an extreme."

The Presbyterian Banner quotes these paragraphs from *The Congregationalist*, and adds its own comment as follows:

"Certainly societies have multiplied to such an extent that the church is in danger of being lost sight of altogether. Not long since when at a dinner-table where several ladies occupied the time with discussing what the different societies were doing, a gentleman largely engaged in business, at a little lull in the conversation, asked, 'What has become of the church? When I was a boy, it was the church that did all these things.'"

ACCORDING to *La Croix* of Paris, the Company of Jesus last year numbered 14,251 sons, of whom 6,060 are priests and 4,416 students and novices. In England the number of fathers is given as 984, and of students and novices as 350. The German province is the strongest.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIVALS AND REVIVALISTS AGAIN.

IT was reported in the daily press some weeks ago that President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, had said in a public address that "whisky, cocain, and alcohol bring temporary insanity, and so does a revival of religion, one of those religious revivals in which men lose all their reason and self-control. This is simply a form of drunkenness no more worthy of respect than the drunkenness which lies in the gutters." A number of the religious people have taken great offense at this utterance, and have denounced President Jordan severely for using such language. President Jordan, however, has denied that he used the words precisely as quoted, or that his address from which the alleged utterance is taken would, as a whole, give offense to any one. Among the papers which have criticized this "attack on revivals" is *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Dayton, Ohio). It says:

"How terribly afraid some people are of a little religious excitement! The strange thing is, they do not seem to fear any other kind of excitement. Political excitement, business energy, fashionable fads, these are all right. But so soon as a man is concerned for his soul, or for other souls, he becomes an object of solicitude to a certain class of persons. There is reason to doubt whether such persons know anything of the true nature of religion. They have never felt the 'fire shut up in their bones.' They have never been under the constraint of the love of Christ. We wonder how much experience President Jordan has had in religious revivals to make him talk like that.

"The vast majority of Christians in this country were converted in just such revivals as President Jordan likens to 'drunkenness which lies in the gutter.' Here it is that the tremendous religious forces of the world are generated. These are the birth-throes of the church, in which children are born unto God like the dew of the morning. Mr. Jordan speaks about 'religious revivals in which men lose all their reason and self-control.' We venture to say it would be very difficult for him to point to many such. As a general rule it is in genuine revivals that men come to their senses, and begin to act like rational beings, seeking to save their souls. Many a drunkard has been lifted out of the gutter by a revival of religion. That fanaticism may occasionally crop out is not denied, but we submit that this kind of fanaticism is not half so absurd nor dangerous as that which classes revivals of religion with 'drunkenness that lies in the gutter.'"

Another phase of the subject is discussed by the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*. It appears that some time ago one of the Pittsburg daily papers reported a revival of religion in a church in a town in the western part of the State. Shortly thereafter the pastor of the church wrote to the paper saying that no such revival had taken place in his church, and that his church did not believe in revivals, but depended on the regular all-the-year-round kind of Christian work. On the points raised by this newspaper correspondent the *Advocate* comments as follows:

"First, the pastor seems to assume that there are two kinds or plans of Christian work, the one the revival, and the other the regular use of the stated means of grace; and that these two are separate and in some sense at least incompatible, so that churches must choose the one or the other; both can not be worked together.

"If this assumption were correct, we would be in entire harmony with him. God has established His church, organizing and endowing it for the salvation of the world. Its institutions and ordinances are of the highest value, and are binding on the whole body, in all ages, and at all seasons. They are regular, uniform, and potent. Nothing can modify them or supplant them. Any scheme of work, in the church or out of it, which sets aside or belittles the preaching of the Word, the church ordinances, and the established order of church worship, is a mistaken and dangerous innovation. An earnest exhortation is appropriate on a suitable occasion, but it can not long take the place of the 'weighty and powerful' discourse on the Word of God. Spiritual songs are not always to be condemned, but they are poor substitutes for the sound, instructive, and dignified hymns of the sanctuary. The established order is the one be depended on.

"But we do not at all assent to the assumption implied. Indeed, we consider it totally incorrect. There is no incompatibility between the regular services and educational work of the church and revivals. Indeed, we think them inseparably connected—connected as the seed-time and work of cultivation are connected with the harvest. A genuine revival is the harvest. The faithful pastor and people have been planting and nurturing for months, possibly for years. Some have been converted. Many have been brought into the church who are leading consistent Christian lives. Multitudes have grown up in the Sunday-school and in the homes of the church. Thus the field is ripe for the harvest. The hearts of the people are burdened, and they cry unto God, and He sends them a gracious revival. All hearts are touched, consciences are aroused, there are longings for deep Christian experiences, and earnest seekings after salvation. The whole church and community seem to be stirred by the Spirit of God. The church is mightily moved, and multitudes are saved. It is a time of harvest. The church in a few weeks gathers the fruits of previous years of toil, a gathering which would have been impossible without the toil; and thus the regular work of the church and the revival are inseparably connected."

The Late Rev. Dr. Mallory.—The papers, secular and religious, are paying tribute to the late Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, editor of *The Churchman*. Among the interesting reminiscences is the following told by "The Lounger" in *The Critic*, a nearby neighbor of *The Churchman*:

"Altho a clergyman and a man of wide learning, he was most successful in all his business enterprises, from publishing a religious weekly to managing a theater. He told me himself that when he first took *The Churchman*, which was then published at Hartford, Conn., he was too poor to employ an office boy, and carried even his 'bulk mail' to the post-office himself. At first it was a light load that could be carried in the hand, then it grew so big that he carried it in bags on his back, making two or three trips before it was all disposed of. The paper became so successful that he decided to remove it to New York. His brother, Marshall H. Mallory, was his business partner. Dr. Mallory was not particularly well known to the general public until he became the owner of the Madison Square Theater. He managed it on strictly moral principles, and it was to the drama what the Rev. E. P. Roe was to literature. James Steele Mackaye was Dr. Mallory's first manager, and it was he who invented the double stage and the Hazel Kirke drama."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Episcopal Church of the United States increased during the years from 1868 to 1895 from 195,000 to 614,000, more than 215 per cent.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, who have heretofore handled the Oxford Bibles for this country, announce an entire new line of Teachers' Bibles to rival the Oxford series.

The Congregationalist is authority for the statement that the Presbyterian denomination in Boston has increased in numbers proportionately more than any other denomination during the last twenty-five years.

THE only church in Washington which pays the superintendent of its Sunday-school a salary, for devoting his whole time to the work of the Sunday-school, is Calvary Baptist Church. The Sunday-school of that church is not only the largest in Washington, but the largest in the South.

THE Mexican denominations have organized a General Assembly of Protestant missions to show the unity of the evangelical bodies. They propose a new version of the Scriptures; they protest against conflict among themselves, and they encourage self-support among the Mexican members of the Protestant churches.

SENATOR HOAR was recently elected to the presidency of the New England Sabbath Protective League, and, in accepting the position, which he did by letter, he said: "I believe thoroughly in a day of rest, which shall be largely devoted to the contemplation of divine themes and to the worship of God and teaching His law; and not in protecting this observance against labor or other discords by law."

THE Tennessee Methodist Centennial Commission has decided to take no further action to make an official exhibit of the Methodist churches at the approaching Tennessee Centennial Exposition, because the managers of the exposition have declared that it is their purpose to incorporate the exposition grounds and thereby remove them from the operation of "the four-mile law," which prohibits the sale of beer and wine on the grounds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

BRITONS far and near regard the fate of the Arbitration Treaty with rather mixed feelings. Many of our English contemporaries fear that the treaty will never be ratified, and admit that England would have profited much more by it than the United States. A writer in *The New Review* acknowledges this to be the case, but adds that Canada would suffer if disputes between Great Britain and the United States were settled by arbitration. English diplomacy, in his opinion, is more straightforward than American diplomacy. He also declares that England has no right to part with colonial territory without asking the consent of the colonies. We condense his introductory remarks as follows:

As England knows to her sorrow, sharp practise and unscrupulous statesmen are not rare upon this planet, and the colonies, especially Canada, will suffer severely if this treaty is put to the test. England's colonies nearly always lose when arbitration is resorted to. With the exception of the Alabama claims, boundary and other disputes have always been settled at the expense of the colonies. Imperialism should be dearer to Britain than arbitration, especially as it is impossible to make an unselfish friend of the United States. The early Americans brought their character and their institutions with them from England, but the modern American is the outcome of extensive immigration from Ireland and Germany, and the pure Briton has hard work to hold his own among these inferior elements. This accentuates the old hatred of America against Great Britain.

The writer then proceeds to point out how unjust and unreasonable the United States, in his opinion, has always been in dealing with England. We select the following passages:

"Indeed, the great Republic may be said to have begun her career by an act of hostility toward England. It was a violation of the unwritten law of nations also. But with America hatred has always been superior to international obligations. At the conclusion of a war it is usual, in all civilized countries, to grant a general amnesty, thereby securing the good-will of the disaffected population. This the United States refused to do, and the Loyalists, after untold miseries, were driven into the wilderness."

In 1812, with a callous indifference to honor, we are told, America invaded Canada for the purpose of taking possession. The writer continues:

"But her own selfish policy had created a formidable foe in the Loyalists, and she was ignominiously driven back across the border. During the Upper Canadian rebellion she outraged neutrality by steadily supporting the insurgents; and in the affair of the *Caroline* she acted with an effrontery truly astounding in a nation which professed the deepest indignation at the escape of the *Alabama*. On several ocasions, between 1866 and 1870, Canada was invaded by Fenians, who had drilled, organized, and laid their plans with the consent of the American authorities."

Among other instances indicating a feeling of antagonism to Canada, the writer enumerates the following:

"I may mention the rejection by the Senate of the Fisheries Treaty of 1888; the dismissal, on a flimsy pretext, of the British ambassador, Sir Lionel Sackville West; the appointment of Mr. Patrick Egan, a fugitive from English justice, as United States Minister to Chile; and President Cleveland's unfriendly message to Congress last December. At intervals during the past seventy years American fishermen have preyed on Canadian fisheries, and the predatory work has been upheld by public opinion in New England as by the authorities at Washington. The seizure of British sealers on the high seas is too recent to be forgotten, at any rate by a colonial whose misfortune it is not to belong to the Peace Society. There was a time when such an outrage would have roused the living wrath of England; but now is the day of Exeter Hall and the Nonconformist conscience."

Many of our British contemporaries have evidently come to the conclusion that the treaty will not be ratified. They are sorry, and vent their dissatisfaction chiefly in attacks upon the United States Senate. Thus *The Saturday Review* says:

"It may as well be said, too, that disappointment over this dismal collapse of the arbitration dream will be infinitely keener and more general on this side of the water than in America. For one thing, our need was immeasurably greater than theirs. We are a people with a multitude of irons in the fire; any week may bring us face to face with a complication in the Mediterranean or on the Nile, in India or in China or in Siam, which will jeopardize the very existence of the Empire. The whole map of what is called the Old World is studded with danger-points for us. Naturally, therefore, the possibility of securing a pledge of absolute security from menace in the New World seems to our eyes a blessed thing. . . . We are far from saying that there is not among Englishmen a very honest and tolerably universal feeling of something like affection for the idea of political brotherhood between the two English-speaking powers, but it is also true that our need for such a brotherhood is much more urgent than is that of the United States. . . . The next Senate, with Mr. Platt and others of his kidney in it, will reflect still less fairly the good sense and honor of the American public, and people of other countries will have to keep in mind more firmly than ever the fact that the Americans unfortunately are misrepresented by its stupid and mischievous Congress. But is it always to be like that?"

HOW SOME OF THE MOSLEM "ATROCITIES" ARE MANUFACTURED.

THE editor of *The St. James's Gazette*, London, has become extremely skeptical with regard to atrocities said to have been committed by the Moslems. He has found that many such stories can not be substantiated, and that the correction, if published at all, is not given as prominent a place in the newspapers as the original report. *The Gazette* gives some instances, two of which we give below, in both of which *The Daily News*, London, is the offender.

The Daily News correspondent related that a Moslem, a man who speaks several languages, told him the following, not knowing that it would be published:

"While he was at Ghéliéguzan a horrible punishment was inflicted upon an Armenian he had known well. He was a man named Sherro, a young fellow of thirty, a giant almost in stature, 6 feet 5 inches to 6 feet 6 inches in height. He was a rich man, too, a relative of Resho, the head man of Ghéliéguzan, and was related also to Bedo of Ghéliéguzan. [Note.—This detailed description showed that there could be no mere mistake in identity in this case.] "Sherro, when he found he was in a trap, resisted the soldiers, who thereupon pronounced him assi (rebel), and when he was overpowered it was decided by the Zeilar Sheikh and the colonel (Ismail Bey) that he should be made an example of. He was bound to a post, therefore, on a hillock in the center of the camp, and there he was flayed alive from the neck down. He lived for nearly three days, and as the fat of his body oozed out and melted in the burning sun he shone, said the soldiers, like a mirror. The muleteer did not see this revolting atrocity performed, but he saw his wretched friend bound to his place of torment while he was still alive, and again when death had tardily released him."

"How this witness gloats over this description of the scene!" says *The St. James's Gazette* in comment, "and yet it was all an invention." Mr. Shipley, a British delegate, was instructed by Sir Philip Currie to investigate this case, as so many particulars were given. He replied:

"In accordance with your Excellency's instructions I made special inquiries. No allusions were made by any of the Armenians who come before the Commission, nor was it known to any of the numerous Armenians whom I questioned on the matter, or to the Christian muleteers with the troops, tho these latter could hardly fail to have heard of it from Ali Gulanen Oghlou himself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had it really taken place. The Sherro referred to by the latter is, I may mention, now alive at Ghéliéguzan."

The St. James's Gazette gravely asserts that the fact that Sherro is alive would have been accepted as proof that he had not been flayed, even if Mr. Shipley had not thought it worth the while to refute the story of the flaying by his Armenian witnesses. Another blood-curdling tale came from Canea. Several Christians were said to have been roasted alive in a baker's oven. Mr. Dillon asked for information on this point in Parliament, and received the following answer:

"Mr. Curzon: Her Majesty's consul reports by telegraph that on first hearing of the story that Christians had been roasted alive at Canea he went with Mr. Alvarez, the British delegate on the Judicial Commission, to the bakery where this outrage was alleged to have taken place. They carefully examined the ruins, but could find no trace of dead bodies inside or outside the oven. Four baker's apprentices, who were said to have perished in another bakery, were subsequently found alive.

"Mr. Dillon said that he had received information which made him gravely doubt the answer given by the Under-Secretary, and he hoped further inquiries would be made."

"Now what was this 'information'?" asks *The Gazette*. "*The Daily News* informs us:"

"'The letter from a private correspondent confirming *The Daily News* account of the roasting of Christians by Turks in an oven in Canea, which the Speaker ruled out of order in the course of Mr. Dillon's speech, was from the Greek consul at Cork. The consul forwarded to Mr. Dillon a copy of *The Athenes Times*, reporting in detail how a father, mother, and four children—a whole Christian family—were burned alive, as reported by *The Daily News* correspondent.'"

"That is to say," adds the *The St. James's Gazette*, "we are to believe one newspaper because another (Greek) sheet says the same, the probability being either that *The Daily News* correspondent took his report from *The Athenes Times*, or that the same enterprising and imaginative reporter (probably in Athens) supplied the 'copy' to both!" Our indignant Tory contemporary thinks the only redeeming feature of all this is the undeniable sense of humor displayed by the correspondent. He says these people were roasted *alive*, which is obvious since they are not dead. The real "roasting," however, was done by the correspondent, who did the reading public "a beautiful brown."

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

MUTSO HITO, Emperor of Japan, is extremely popular among his people. *The Clarion*, London, Robert Blatchford's (*Nunquam's*) Socialistic paper, publishes an article from the pen of a Socialist sea-captain in which the Emperor is pictured as the greatest of living men. We condense his description of Japan and her ruler:

A country whose land is nationalized, where there is little poverty, where not private individuals but the state is rich. Yet only thirty years ago Japan was under the rule of feudal lords. Substitute the names of Matsinoto, Hayasha, Kanagwa, for the names of the Douglas, Hamilton, and Neville of the times of our Henrys, and you have a description of what Japan was only a short time ago. But Japan was bidden to rise by one man, a man not made, but born to rule—the present Mikado. The most wonderful man in the world, but, like Kipling's Bobs, he doesn't advertise. Of late years those who write about Japan give the credit of her rise to this man and that man, but there has been no move in the country that has not been made by the Emperor. The talk about his being shut up in his palace is sheer nonsense. One may see him any day in Tokyo, taking a walk or a drive like other gentlemen. He wants no homage except at a court levée; he is a man in every sense of the word, but the historian who will do him justice has yet to arise. In the rebellion of 1868, when he escaped from captivity, he made the peasant a man, and with an undisciplined force he defeated the troops sent against him. Of course you will expect that, when he had defeated the Tycoon, heads came off like apples from a tree. Not so. The Emperor told those who had opposed him to go home and behave. Nor did he reward his faithful followers with the estates of the defeated chiefs. He had done with feudal service, he raised a national army and navy. And he issued a proclamation *for all princes, nobles, and landholders to deliver their lands and revenues to the Government.* He demolished the castles, except three, which were kept for arsenals. He disendowed the churches, but raised free schools and colleges all over the country. There are no taxes on the people now, except their rent. There is still a nobility, but it is a nobility of merit, altho some provision was made for those of the nobles who were too old to work. The proof of how it all works is to be found in the great and increasing wealth and power of Japan, all of which has been accomplished in the short period of twenty-eight years.

RENEWED POLISH AGITATION.

THE extraordinary successes obtained by the Polish faction in the Austrian Parliament, and the corresponding factions in the German and Prussian legislative assemblies, have raised high hopes in the breast of Polish agitators. They do not deny that Russia, Prussia, and Austria endeavor to make quiet citizens of the Poles by gentle treatment, but they maintain that no self-respecting Pole can submit. Their chief enmity is against Russia. The following remarks by Prince Mecherski, in his *Grashdanin*, has especially angered them:

"The course pursued by the Russian Government during the past thirty-five years with regard to Polish nationality and the Catholic faith is perfectly clear: Ultimate absorption of the kingdom of Poland in the political organism of Russia. Hence we must positively and absolutely prevent everything that might, directly or indirectly, sustain the idea of an independent Polish state. On the other hand we must positively and invariably assist in everything that will strengthen the loyalty of the Poles toward the Czar. For this purpose it is necessary to watch over the welfare of the Poles, by demanding implicit obedience, honesty, and integrity from all officials placed over them. . . . This alone will lead to the desired end."

The Poles inveigh against the Russian authorities for the exclusion of Polish papers printed abroad. The Russians, on the other hand, declare that Russia's Government does not encourage Irish or other foreign revolutionists, but neither will Russia permit her own disaffected subjects to carry on sedition through the mails. The following are excerpts of articles of the kind objected to by the Russian censors. The *Wolne Polski Slowo*, Paris, says:

"When Greece, having lost her independence, became reconciled to her fate, she dwindled. With the loss of independence, with the renunciation of it, came a state of lethargy. The nation lost its energy. Such is the case with other nations who allow their strength to be sapped by the foreigner. Hence we must not renounce our political independence, but continue to work for its restoration.

The *Zgoda*, Chicago, says:

"On no account will we consent to a policy of conciliation. . . . Between us and the Czar there can not be concord. An ocean of tears and blood separates us. . . . Are we to be satisfied with provincial patriotism? Are we to give up the idea of a Polish empire for insignificant concessions; to renounce the ideals which shone out before us for ages? Is Poland to become a satellite of Orthodox Russia, and are we to play in St. Petersburg the rôle which the Greek freedmen played in ancient Rome?"

The Germans, who allow the freedom of the press to the Poles, are well acquainted with such articles, but assert in answer that the Poles forget that they could not govern themselves when they had their independence. So frightful was the treatment accorded the Polish farmer and craftsman by the sybarite noble and corrupt official, say the German papers, that hardly any op-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

position was offered to the insignificant Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies which carried out the first partitioning of Poland. If manhood and character had been felt in the Poles, they could have successfully resisted the second and third partitionings, which were accomplished with even less opposition. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, says the only difference between the ancient *régime* in Poland and the rule of the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian is that the Poles could massacre each other at pleasure during their independence, while insurrections in our days are put down with a strong hand. Minister of Education Bosse informed the Poles in the Prussian Landtag that, so far as Prussia is concerned, the Poles will not be allowed to agitate for the recovery of an independence they could not defend when they had it. If they reject conciliatory methods, they must be prepared to accept more disciplinary treatment. He added:

"We do not expect their gratitude. We wish to have them enjoy the same justice, the same order as in other parts of the empire, without claiming their gratitude. But we must be firm. History should teach us a lesson. Whenever the Government made concessions to the national vanity of the Poles, an insurrection followed. We must, therefore, protect the Polish population against the Polish agitator."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS AND THE GREEK "ENFANT TERRIBLE."

THE statement that the Moslems of Crete are being driven from their homes and massacred by the Christians was at first passed over very lightly by the press, but it has now been accepted beyond all doubt. Along the coast the ships of the powers maintain some semblance of peace; but in the interior of the island the fighting continues, and the Moslem minority can not hold its own. The Greeks continue to shout for war, and if the destinies of Europe were directed from editorial sanctums, Europe would soon be engaged in quarreling over the estate of the Sultan, for the majority of the press everywhere applaud the Greeks and preach a new crusade. Bold talk is the order of the day in Greece. Germany and Russia are made the subject of much abuse, and the Macedonians are incited to revolt, according to the Athens *Plingenaiha* with perfect success. That paper reports that fighting is going on near the frontiers of Thessaly, and urges the Greek Government to restore order in the Turkish provinces. The Greek army is hardly superior in discipline, appointment, and numbers to the forces of some of the South American republics, while Turkey is not much worse off in this respect than when she fought Russia, money alone being wanting to make her army one of the best in Europe. Money, however, is wanting in Greece, too. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Every one knows that the Greeks are 'bluffing,' 'bluffing' excellently as aforetime, but as in former years prepared to be suppressed. In spite of letters from the eloquent Gennadius, the Greeks will withdraw their forces from Crete and recall their torpedo-boats to the Piræus. The powers will probably establish in Crete the same form of autonomous government that exists today in Samos, and therewith the Cretans will be content. Samos, as one knows, has complete home rule save that it pays a certain yearly tribute to the Turk; and whatever the Greeks of the mainland may say, Samos prefers to govern itself rather than be governed from Athens, and Crete will certainly take after Samos in this respect at least."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Greece has been curbed by a blockade before this. In 1885, when the Servian-Bulgarian war began in consequence of the union of Eastern Rumania with Bulgaria, Delyannis sent troops to the Thessalian frontier, intending to invade Macedonia. Asked by the powers to disband her troops, Greece refused, and Phaleron was blockaded with the threat to extend the blockade to other ports. Greece submitted, and the blockade, which had lasted from May 7 to June 7, 1896, was removed."

The question being asked by European diplomats is, with a slight variation from a well-known French saying, "*Où est le Hintermann.*" Russia's determined attitude has silenced the whisper that the Czar is at the back of King George. There remains only England as a suspect, since England alone could profit by a general war, and even the English press hopes that Lord Salisbury will find a flaw in the concert of the powers. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is pretty generally accepted that England started the Cretan trouble and keeps it going, to prevent the Egyptian question from being made the subject of international deliberations. It is known in Constantinople that Greek messengers incited the Cretan Christians to revolt. But Greece would not have dared to do so without the secret support of England. Great Britain can not retain Egypt if Russia and France have their hands free. Hence she will do her best to embroil Austria and Russia, with their several allies, in a quarrel over the remaining provinces of Turkey. The thing is easy enough. There is so much discontent in Turkey that a revolt can always be raised."

A careful scrutiny of the British press renders it extremely doubtful that England will raise a dissentient voice in the concert of the powers, if she can not find another power to side with her. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Under the circumstances we can only repeat our hope that the responsible leaders of the Opposition will continue to 'put restraint on themselves,' and refuse to be dragged by a little clique of fanatics into an attitude which might be taken in Athens to mean that the English Liberals are really in favor of breaking up the concert of Europe, and of urging the Greeks into a suicidal war which can end in nothing but disaster."

All the shouting and noise of the Philhellenes do not seem very important to *The St. James's Gazette*, which adds:

"But *The Chronicle* is not going to stand this 'shocking and cynical' conduct. If English war-ships try blockading or bombarding the Piræus 'there will be meetings in Hyde Park.' Very likely there will. The spring will soon be here, and the demonstration season will begin. Hyde Park is quite a pleasant place on a fine Sunday afternoon, and one may as well demonstrate in favor of the sacred right of 240,000 Cretan Christians to

A CRITICAL MOMENT.
—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plunder and bully 90,000 Cretan Mussulmans, as for anything else."

The Daily News, *Chronicle*, and other Liberal organs, including even *The Westminster Gazette*, abuse the German Emperor, expressing their astonishment that the German people do not take all power out of the hands of such a "fool." *The Daily Telegraph* alone comes out boldly in praise of William II. It says:

"It was a pleasure to hear of one man, at least, who acts. His firmness and decision have broken the spell under which the diplomats were put. Germany, not interested in the Eastern question except for the preservation of peace, was best able to take the initiative against Greece, and Europe has reason to thank the Emperor for putting an end to this vacillating policy."

Paris, like London, has its mass-meetings in favor of the Greeks. Real and sham students are having a royal good time, being as much in evidence as the genuine and imitation Yale and Princeton graduates during the football season in New York. Their speeches are much on a par with Clemenceau's articles in *Justice*, who addresses the French Government as follows:

"You threaten Greece and would hand her over to the tender mercies of the Turk. Wo to you if you dare! Human patience has its limits. I know that our friend the Czar opposes the union of Greece and Crete. But France—I mean French France, not Russian France—declares that Crete shall be free, and free to unite with Greece. To convince the Czar of this you must speak plainly to him, instead of throwing yourselves in the dust before him or his shadow."

But "spite of this, and spite of that," the Chambers have given the Government a vote of confidence, and the *Temps*, *Journal des Débats*, and other moderate journals declare that Greece, altho she will probably get Crete in the end, can not be allowed to annex the island by filibustering expeditions. In Russia, as elsewhere, the Cretan trouble furnishes a good opportunity to distinguish between journals in touch with the Government and journals which are not. The *Swiet*, the *Viedomosti*, and the *Novosti* are brimful of enthusiasm for the Greeks, and call upon the Government to let Greece have her own way, rewarding Prince George of Greece for his gallantry in saving the Czar and checking the German Emperor. The *Novoye Vremya*, however, says:

"Russia must prevent the Eastern question from being called up at an inopportune time. The consequences would be very grave. Russia would have to occupy Constantinople, either with or without the consent of Turkey and the powers. If Russia possesses herself of the Bosporus, anarchy will reign in Turkey, and massacres can not be prevented. The consent of the powers could only be obtained by making concessions to England. This Russia can not do. Russia, therefore, must wait until she can obtain the consent of Turkey to hold the Bosporus."

In Germany, too, the majority of the press hope that Greece will obtain Crete. The only objection to leaving Greece *de jure* in possession as she is already *de facto* is that a dangerous precedent would be established, to which the Germans, in view of the coming trouble in the Transvaal, can not give their consent. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* pretty generally voices German opinion in the following:

"We have pointed out repeatedly that the union of Greece and Crete is the most natural solution of this difficulty. This union can not be prevented forever, but to forestall risings in other parts of Turkey it would be wise to grant autonomy only, at least at present. The Moslems of Crete can easily be brought to acquiesce in this. At some future period autonomous Crete may proclaim her union with Greece, just as forty years ago Moldavia and Wallachia united with the countries in which their race is predominant, and twelve years ago Eastern Roumelia."

Austria is chiefly anxious that the European concert may not suffer in consequence of this escapade on the part of Greece. The Austrian papers, generally well informed on such matters, declare that the powers seem determined to preserve the peace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S STRUGGLE FOR A NAVY.

THE Emperor of Germany has begun in earnest his attempts to obtain a large navy, and it is very likely that he will dispense with the Parliament rather than leave the country helpless from a maritime point of view, just as his grandfather organized the army in spite of the legislature, when that legislature refused to grant the necessary funds. There is no doubt that his ministers really believe a larger navy to be absolutely necessary. Vice-Admiral Hollmann, the Secretary of the Navy, demands an addition of 10 fast cruisers, 5 despatch vessels, 5 battle-ships, 2 gunboats, 2 monitors, 2 floating batteries, and 22 torpedo-boats to the navy. "We do not want these vessels for the defense of our coast," he said humbly; "we need them to defend our position as a world empire. Without it our position and our prosperity will be lost." And the somewhat rough-mannered old sailor added: "I ought to be put in the criminal's dock if everything goes to h—l because I was afraid to tell the truth."

Some time ago the Emperor introduced the subject by sending several large tables to the lobby of the Reichstag, each containing a series of statistics relating to maritime affairs. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, describes these statistics as follows:

"The first series gives a comparison of the new ships built or building in Germany and France since 1893. Vessels over 2,000 tons only are mentioned. France has 30 armored battle-ships ready, and 10 building, Germany only 17 built and 2 building. Of fast armored cruisers France has 4 and 8 building, Germany only 3 and 1 respectively. Of so-called protected cruisers France has 12, and 14 building, against 4 and 5 in Germany. When the French program has been carried out, France will have 78 vessels for fighting purposes, Germany only 32. Russia has 13 battle-ships ready in the Baltic Sea and 9 building, 9 armored cruisers and 3 building, 2 protected cruisers and 3 building, in all 39 ships. France and Russia can thus meet the 32 German vessels with a fleet of 117.

"The next table shows that France and Russia will have very much the advantage in ships of the latest pattern. Of these Germany will have only 15 in 1899, France and Russia will have 30.

"The third series deals with the increase of the Japanese fleet. Japan will finish her armaments in 1906. She will then possess 6 first-class battle-ships of the *Majestic* type, 4 armored cruisers with a speed of 21 knots, 2 protected cruisers, and 4 third-class cruisers.

"The fourth series gives a comparison between the fleets of France, Russia (Baltic fleet), America, Japan, and Germany. When the plans laid down for the navies of these countries have been carried out, France can put to sea with 80, Russia with 39, America with 33, Japan with 16, Germany with 32."

The Opposition parties are furious over this demonstration on the part of the Emperor. Eugen Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung* says the Emperor had no business to place these things in the lobby. They were put there clearly with a view to influence the legislators. The paper then continues:

"It seems strange that the American and Japanese fleets have been mentioned. We can not conceive what we have to do with them. Germany can never be in such a position that it is necessary for her to go to war with either country. As to France, we have shown more than once that we have no ambition to rival her as a maritime power. Besides, France would have to divide her fleet, leaving strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic. And if we have to fight France and Russia both, we will not be alone at sea any more than ashore."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIDDEN DANGERS OF CYCLING.

AN English physician, Dr. A. Shadwell, sounds a new note of warning to bicycle-riders, especially those of the gentler sex. The danger of muscular overexertion is not, he thinks, the one most to be dreaded. The strain on the nerves and on a certain portion of the brain results in many cases in deplorable results before the victim is conscious of any undue strain on the muscles. The trite formula, "Do not overtax your strength," is both useless and misleading in many cases, for the question is not always one of muscular exertion. We quote from his article in *The National Review* (February):

"It is of those who can not [ride long distances] that I speak, of those who can not ride even a moderate distance without unpleasant or serious consequences. They may not be so numerous as I suppose, but they exist, and there is nothing on the face of it to distinguish them from the rest. That is where the danger lies. Here is a case. A girl, healthy, rather stronger than the average, able to take her part with the rest in other things, learns to cycle. She rides with her friends and rather enjoys it. To all appearances she can do as much as anybody in short flights. One day they go farther, nothing much, perhaps ten miles: the result, utter collapse, with bed for several days. And the same thing happens whenever she ventures beyond the merest potter. Her friends, no stronger, no more experienced, are not affected in the same way at all. She 'overtaxed her strength.' Of course she did: but she did not know she was doing it, and had no reason to suppose it. That was just the mischief. Sometimes the consequences are much more serious. In one case within my knowledge a girl developed exophthalmic goitre as the result of a rather long ride, which she supposed herself able to accomplish without difficulty. Her throat swelled at the time, never went down and quickly developed into a well-marked case. This obscure but serious affection is said to be chiefly caused by 'mental excitement.' Another form of organic injury that I have come across is internal inflammation, of which the symptoms are much pain and a kind of chronic dysentery, extremely obstinate and of the most lowering character. The first case that I noticed was that of a lady, of good constitution, active and able to hold her own at other forms of exercise. She mastered the machine with exceptional facility, almost at the first essay, and was an easy and graceful rider. But being rather timid she never rode more than a mile or two at a time, and that at the most moderate pace. Nevertheless, this trouble developed itself, and did not subside for months, to the great detriment of her health, which has not yet recovered."

Dr. Shadwell makes passing reference to the fact that a medical journal has attributed many cases of appendicitis to the bicycle, and he thinks this can be readily explained anatomically. He does not stop to furnish the explanation, however, but proceeds with his main argument:

"Men of more than average vigor . . . . complain of the peculiar effects, nor are the symptoms those of overexertion. They are essentially nervous, not muscular—headache, insomnia, lassitude, nervous depression, and prostration. 'The after-effects of cycling,' says an experienced rider and one accustomed to far more violent forms of exercise, 'are quite different from those of any other outdoor exercise with which I am acquainted, and less pleasant. Even a short ride leaves me with a pallid face, a palpitating heart, the beginnings of a headache, and a tendency to insomnia.' Another speaks of the 'peculiar form of nervous exhaustion,' and 'that strained feeling which led to insomnia and headache.' A third, the 'holder of many cups won on the running path and river,' declares himself 'quite unable to cycle, as even a short run on a machine at the easiest of paces give me a severe headache.' . . . Now I submit that the theory of overexertion is quite inadequate to explain the kind of effects here described. To my mind they point distinctly to a cerebral, and not a muscular, origin. They are not associated with other far more severe forms of exercises, such as football, rowing, running, swimming, gymnastics. They rather resemble the effects of overindulgence in tobacco or alcohol, and are nearly allied to that affection of nervous origin which is called sick headache. Their independence of muscular effort is further demonstrated by the fact, testified by several sufferers, that they do not follow on the use of the tricycle, which, undeniably, entails much harder work."

The very absence of conscious effort, in the ordinary sense, is, we are told, the most misleading feature of cycling until riders are warned to look out for fatigue other than that of the muscles. The various causes assigned for these nervous troubles, such as an uncomfortable saddle, mechanical defects of the wheel, etc., are also common to the tricycle, which does not produce the disorders. The real cause, Dr. Shadwell thinks, is fundamental, not incidental, to the bicycle. We quote again:

"The *vera causa* seems to lie in the extreme instability of the two-wheeled machine, which can never be left to itself for a single moment without dismounting. In this respect bicycling differs from any other occupation whatever. The strain of attending to it may not be very great in itself—sometimes it is and sometimes it is not—but it never ceases, and this incessant tension is the thing which tells upon the nerves. How incessant it is, the demeanor of most riders declares with an emphasis which still excites ridicule, familiar as the sight has become. Some time ago I drew attention to the peculiar strained, set look so often associated with this pastime and called it the 'bicycle face'; the general adoption of the phrase since then indicates a general recognition of its justice. Some wear the 'face' more and some less marked, but nearly all have it, except the small boys who care little for croppers. Has anybody ever seen persons on bicycles talking and laughing and looking *jolly*, like persons engaged in any other amusement? Never, I swear. Doubtless they can at a pinch, but in practise they don't."

Dr. Shadwell is perfectly willing to admit that the wheel is of benefit to many, but he does not seem to recognize the possibility that this nervous tension, which nearly all riders feel at first, may be due in many of the cases he is speaking of to want of familiarity with the wheel. If he does recognize this fact he does not consider it worth dwelling upon, apparently. On the contrary, he attributes the difference in the effects of riding upon different persons to physiological differences, as follows:

"People differ in balancing capacity as much as in an ear for music or a gift for speech; and it costs some riders real and constant effort to keep their equilibrium. They show it by suffering from headache at the back of the head, where the balancing center is situated. The general strain on the nerves affects everybody, but some people 'have no nerves,' and therefore do not suffer. The naturally timid and anxious feel it very acutely. Apprehension works their senses up to a high pitch of tension, and puts a severe nervous strain upon them. Then certain persons are specially susceptible to the work thrown upon the optic nerve by the rapid succession of impressions received when moving quickly. Hence the headache commonly caused by looking out of the window on a long journey—'sick headache' or migraine. That is exactly the sort of headache many bicyclists complain of."

PNEUMATIC SLEEPING-CARS.

CARS in which air-cushions and mattresses are used in connection with storage-tanks of compressed air are being introduced on some of our railroads and are said to give great satisfaction. By day the appearance of such a car is that of the ordinary day-coach, the only difference being that the cushions are filled with compressed air, which makes the riding easier. The fine points of the pneumatic system come out at the moment when the car is to be arranged for the night. We quote from *The Railway Surgeon*, as abstracted in *The Sanitarian* (February):

"It is not until the day-coach is transformed into a sleeper that the possibilities of the use of compressed air in this direction are fully realized.

"The transformation is effected in this wise: First, the air in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the chair cushions is exhausted, the light framework folded up and slipped into an opening in the side of the car. Thus all the seats in the car are disposed of and it is ready for the beds.

"The panels on either side of the windows open outward like a door. On the inside of these panels is a metal track, over which is drawn a steel, spring-like arrangement which supports the bed. Fitting closely against the sides of the car and concealed during the day by the closed panels is a rubber bag, folded after the fashion of an accordion.

"By turning a valve connected with a storage-tank beneath the cab, compressed air is admitted into the rubber bag, which inflates and forces itself outward from the sides of the car until it rests upon the steel framework, and the bed is ready to be made up. The head and foot of the bed are panels, which fit also into the side of the car. When the berth or bed is not desired for use another valve is turned, and the air in the mattress expelled. The mattress itself assumes the appearance of an empty rubber bag, and is drawn back against the side of the car as before. The panels are then closed and the sleeping-car is once more ready to become the parlor-car for the day traveler.

"One great advantage of these appliances is that they can be fitted to steamships and dwellings as well as cars. They are particularly adapted for use in conveyances where economy of space is desirable, as on steamships, where they can be folded into the wall or stateroom partition during the day, and thus give the occupant almost twice the amount of space now available. This is an advantage which any one who has had to endure cramped stateroom accommodations will readily appreciate.

"Other considerations which recommend this appliance to railroad men are its cleanliness, extreme lightness, and, above all, its cheapness. The ordinary Pullman or Wagner sleeping-car is the heaviest and most costly built, not only in its frame, but in its fittings. Questions of strength and safety will naturally preclude a lighter frame, and therefore the possibility of lighter fittings is of the greatest importance to a railroad company."

GENERAL LEE'S NOBILITY OF CHARACTER.

IN the concluding paper of the series which *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has been publishing on Gen. Robert E. Lee, Mr. Edmund Jennings Lee speaks of the general's remarkable influence over his men, as illustrated by Stonewall Jackson's remark, "Lee is the only man whom I would follow blindfold," and narrates the following anecdotes to show the regard felt for him not by his own men alone, but by his opponents as well:

"One night, it is said, some of his soldiers were discussing Darwinism around their camp-fires. One of their number suddenly interrupted the discussion by saying: 'Well, boys, the rest of us may be descended from monkeys; but I tell you, none less than a God could have made such a man as "Uncle Robert."' After one of his battles the general met a young soldier whose arm had been badly shattered by a bullet. 'I grieve for you, my poor boy,' said the tender-hearted chief; 'can I do anything for you?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the boy; 'you can shake hands with me, general, if you will consent to take my left hand.'

"Some years ago this story went the rounds of the papers, said to have been told by the actor in the scene. It is here repeated from memory: After the battle of Gettysburg General Lee and staff were firing across a portion of that field on which some wounded still lay. A Northern soldier, badly wounded, lay near their route, and, seeing the Southern general, he raised himself slowly on one elbow, lifted his cap and cried: 'Three cheers for President Lincoln!' General Lee, on hearing the cry, immediately wheeled his horse, rode up to the soldier and dismounted. The soldier thought the general was offended and had come to punish him for his bravado. But, instead, he raised his head and tried to arrange him so as to make his position more comfortable, saying, at the same time: 'My poor fellow. I hope you will soon be better.' The soldier acknowledges that he wept tears of shame after the general had gone on, to think that he had tried to wound the feelings of so noble an enemy. . . .

"It is a notable fact that soldiers are usually extremely jealous of their reputations, and military annals are filled with their recriminations and bickerings. Their eagerness to claim successes is only equaled by their promptness in explaining failures. Contrary to such practise, General Lee, throughout the war, invariably gave the credit for his successes to others—to some officer or to his men; but always took upon himself the blame for any failure. At Chancellorsville, Col. Charles Marshall, a member of his staff, tells us that a note was brought from General Jackson congratulating General Lee upon the victory. 'I shall never forget,' says Colonel Marshal, 'the look of pain and anguish that passed over his face as he listened. With a voice broken with emotion he bade me say to General Jackson that the victory was his, and the congratulations were due him. I do not know how others may regard this incident, but for myself, as I gave expression to the thoughts of his exalted mind, I forgot the genius that won the day in my reverence for the generosity that refused its glory.'

"So, too, at Gettysburg he took all the blame upon himself, saying, 'Never mind, general; all this has been *my* fault. It is I who have lost this fight.' Of the same battle he wrote later to a lady friend: 'The army did all it could. I fear I required of it impossibilities. But it responded nobly and cheerfully; and, tho it did not win a victory, it conquered a success.' Again, at Appomattox, when one of his staff exclaimed, 'O General! what will history say of the surrender of this army in the field?' he replied, 'Yes, I know they will say hard things of us; they will not understand how we were overwhelmed by numbers. But that is not the question, colonel. The question is: Is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility.' So he was ever ready to 'take all the responsibility,' provided the action was in the line of duty."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Symbols of Nations.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Can THE LITERARY DIGEST, or any of its readers, inform me as to the derivation of the use of the lion as a symbolic representative of England, and of the bear as to Russia, as witnessed in the phrases—"British Lion" and "Russian Bear"? Is there any ground for a similar use of the leopard in connection with Africa or Ethiopia? G. G. FAUGHT.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Amusing Blunder.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Allow me to add to your "Amusing Literary Blunders," in the issue of February 20, this somewhat striking one, seen by me when a child. A French translation of Scott calls "a stickit minister" "le prêtre assassiné," and has a picture of a monk falling backward as he is struck by the dagger of an assassin. E. MOUNT.

KINGSTON, CANADA.

Wagner and Holcroft.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Washington L. Adams's views of "Wagnerism Before the Days of Wagner" are stated. This startling "discovery" ought not to go unchallenged.

If Wagner was an imitator of English artists, why must his source of inspiration be sought with the third-class Thomas Holcroft? Why not go further back to the first-class Henry Purcell, who, but for his early death, would have made English music what it never has been? If Wagner was an imitator at all, why did he not follow the examples of artists nearer home—the French and Italian, whose works the Englishmen admired so much, of whom Holcroft learned so much! Especially Gluck—and even he with his followers Cherubini and Spontini belongs more to German art than to French—whose reforms of the orchestra were almost in every detail repeated and enlarged by Wagner!

But Mr. Adams reads of stage-directions in Holcroft's plays which demand music illustrating scene and action.

1. This kind of music was merely subservient to the other arts of the drama, because music has no means to express the reasoning dialectics of the reciting drama.

2. At and before the period of Wagner the same music was heard in Italy, France, and Germany; still there was no Wagnerism.

3. For, a succession of musical sounds accompanying the march of soldiers, a wedding- or funeral-procession, a country idyll, a ballet, etc., etc., however closely connected these parts may be on the stage, is but a part of the *scenery*, "a scenery of sounds." There must naturally be a pause between the different moods; therefore it has not, and can not have, a leitmotif. But Mr. Adams desires us to believe the absurd impossibility that Wagner took his eccentricities, "especially his leitmotif," *from Holcroft!*

GREENVILLE, OHIO. G. ORTLEPP.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade features of the week which follows the inauguration of the new President, according to *Bradstreet's*, show "continued activity in various industrious lines, based on an expanding consumptive demand, fairly steady prices for staples, further improvement in railway earnings, and widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand materially in the near future."

While taking a like hopeful view as to coming prosperity *Dun's Review* finds a "curious illustration of human nature" in the continued discouragement even while the increase of productive industries and of legitimate business steadily grows, and holds that "no genuine or lasting improvement could come otherwise than slowly and step by step, after such a depression as the last four years have witnessed."

Railway Earnings.—"February gross railway earnings tend to improve, altho comparisons with that month in 1896 still favor last year. Compared with February in the previous two years the showing made is more satisfactory. Total earnings of 116 railroads for February this year aggregate $34,165,901, a decrease of seven tenths of 1 per cent. from the total for February, 1896; but February earnings of 100 roads for four years past show an increase last month over the total for February, 1895, of 12.4 per cent., and over February, 1894, of 10.2 per cent. This is a better showing than in January, or in any month since September. The coalers, trunk-lines, and the Southwestern roads all show gains in February over a year ago, whereas in January not one group of American roads showed an increase."—*Bradstreet's, March 13.*

The Wheat Supply.—"The annual statements of wheat in farmers' hands March 1 have not in the least stimulated speculation. Those commonly considered worthy of attention indicate that farmers' and commercial supplies together, 196 to 206 million bushels, exceed the outside estimate of home demand, 130 million bushels to July 1, by much more than the quantity likely to be wanted for export in view of the continued outgo of corn, amounting for the past two weeks to 6,894,888 bushels against 1,591,475 last year. Wheat exports from Atlantic ports in two weeks have been 2,431,747 bushels against 2,921,097 last year, and altho Western receipts are but 3,451,369 bushels for the two weeks against 4,567,392 last year, they are still so large for the season as to discredit alarms about speedy exhaustion of the supply. The price has declined 3½ cents for the week, and corn is also a fraction lower."—*Dun's Review, March 13.*

Smaller Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings as a trade barometer, point to a temporary check to the tendency to increase noted earlier in the year, the week's total $925,000,000, being 8 per cent. less than last week and 2 per cent. less than in the second week of March, 1896, but 3 per cent. more than in the like week of 1895 and 8 per cent. more than in 1894. As compared with like totals in 1893 and 1892 this week's decrease is found to be 28 and 26 per cent. respectively.—*Bradstreet's, March 13.*

Business Failures.—According to *Bradstreet's* there were 227 failures in the United States this week against 262 last week, 282 in the corresponding week of 1896, and 262 in week of 1895. *Dun's Review* gives 256 in the United States against 300 last year.

Canadian Situation.—"Montreal reports improving trade prospects, due in part to the approach of the opening of navigation. The volume of business is smaller than a year ago. The movement of merchandise at Toronto is a little more active, and the feeling in business circles is that the spring trade will be of large volume. Merchants at Halifax report little change. Business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week number 56, against 51 last week, 58 in the week a year ago and 35 in the week two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to $18,339,000 this week, against $16,814,000 last week, and as compared with $18,479,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, March 13.*

No lamp is a good one without its particular chimney.

The Index tells what Number to get; sent free.

"Pearl top" or "pearl glass."

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

A Free Trial Offered

For eighteen years we have been in business at 842 Broadway, New York. During that time we have advertised extensively in the leading magazines and periodical publications in the United States.

Did you ever stop to think that if we did not do exactly as we promised our advertisements would be refused by The Literary Digest and other reputable publications?

Our Claim is: DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH *cures* headaches—all kinds—*in five minutes;* prevents baldness; cures dandruff and scalp diseases.

Our Guarantee is: Absolutely free trial for six months; when, if it does not do all we claim for it, send it back, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH is made of *pure bristles.* The handle is made of an odorless composition resembling ebony; a combination of substances producing a permanent electro-magnetic current which acts immediately upon the hair glands and follicles. This power can always be tested by a silvered compass which accompanies each brush.

PRICES:—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power. Sent by mail upon receipt of price and 10 cents postage.

GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Chess Publications.

We receive many inquiries from correspondents concerning Chess-publications. There are no magazines or papers devoted exclusively to Chess published in the United States. The best publication is *The British Chess Magazine*, Leeds, England.

In reference to books, we recommend "Common Sense in Chess," by Lasker; and "Mason's Art of Chess." These books can be ordered through the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The Pillsbury-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press there have been 10 games played in the United States Championship Match, with the following result: Pillsbury, 4; Showalter, 4; Draws, 2.

FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	19	P—Q R 4	K R—Q sq
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20	K R—Q sq	P—Q R 4
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	21	R—Q 2	P—R 3
4	B—R 4	P—Q 3	22	P—K Kt 3	K—B sq
5	P—Q 4	B—Q 2	23	Q R—Q sq	B—B 4 (e)
6	P—B 3	Kt—B 3	24	B x B ch	P x B
7	B—B 2	B—K 2	25	B—Kt 5	R x R ch
8	Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	26	R x R	R x R ch
9	P x P	Kt x P (a)	27	K x R	K—K 2
10	Kt x Kt	P x Kt	28	P—K B 4	P—Q B 3
11	Kt—B 4	B—B 3 (b)	29	B—B 4	Kt—Q 2
12	Q x Q	Q R x Q	30	K—K 3	Kt—Kt 3
13	P—B 3	Kt—Q 2 (c)	31	P—Kt 3 (f)	Kt x B
14	Kt-R 5 (d)	Kt—Kt sq	32	P x Kt	K—K 3
15	B—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	33	P—R 4	P—R 4
16	Kt x B	Kt x Kt	34	K—B 3	P—Kt 3
17	K— K 2	R—Q 2	35	K—K 3	K—B 3 (g)
18	B—Q 3	Kt—Kt sq		Drawn	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) The defense adopted in this game is similar

AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

In the advertisement of the Ostermoor & Co., Felt Mattresses, which appeared in these columns last week, a testimonial appears from Dr. John Byrne, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Through an error Dr. Byrne's address was omitted from the top of his letter, thereby giving it somewhat the appearance of unreliability. We are pleased to state that the letter, as well as the doctor, are authentic, and that Dr. Byrne's address should have read No. 314 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. If our readers have not yet noticed the advertisement, we would refer them to it in the above connection; it will be found on page 597 in the issue of March 13th.

The competition announced by The Century Co. ought to sharpen the wits of a good many persons. The 150 questions, for the answers to which money prizes of $1000 are offered, call for information on subjects with which most of us are less familiar than we imagine ourselves to be. The contest seems to be ingeniously arranged, and if it is followed by other competitions of the same sort, there will be a general rattling of the dry bones which lie useless and forgotten in the corners of one's mind.

Kava-Kava Cures Kidneys,

Rheumatism, Bladder or other diseases caused by the poison of **Uric Acid** in the **Blood.** This Wonderful Shrub is the latest botanic discovery. Even **Bright's Disease** is cured by it. In two years it has cured 30,000 cases in Europe and America. A large case is sent to you by mail entirely **Free,** for introduction, and to prove its powers. Address The **Church Kidney Cure Co.,** 414 Fourth Avenue, **New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the one adopted by Steinitz against Lasker. At the present stage P x P is the usual move.

(b) Black being unable to guard the K P selects the play in attacking White's K P. The exchange of Queens relieves Black's game.

(c) Better than B—Q 3, which would enable White to play B—Kt 5.

(d) A powerful move, threatening the exchange of B for Kt, leaving Black with a weak double Pawn.

(e) Bold play, which, however is sound.

(f) The move practically leads to a Draw. White, however, had no better play. Had he moved B—Kt 3, Black might have had continued P—B 5, and eventually P—Q B 4. In fact, Black would have obtained the preferable position.

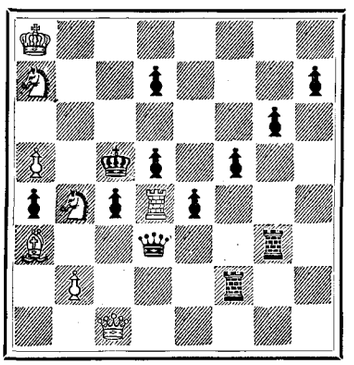
(g) After this move a draw was agreed upon. There is no advantage for either side, and an attempt to play for win might prove disastrous.

Problem 192.

BY H. JASPERSEN.

Black—Twelve Pieces.

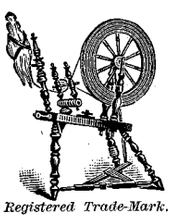
K on Q B 4; Q on Q 6; Rs on K B 7, K Kt 6; Ps on K 5, K B 4, K Kt 3, K R 2, Q 2 and 4, Q B 5, Q R 5.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R 8; Q on Q B sq; B on Q R 3; Kts on Q Kt 4, Q R 7; R on Q 4; Ps on Q Kt 2, Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.



Registered Trade-Mark.

ORGANDIES.

A satisfactory word picture of this year's importations of these dainty fabrics has not yet been made. The delicacy of the color effects and the beauty of the patterns can be seen to complete satisfaction at

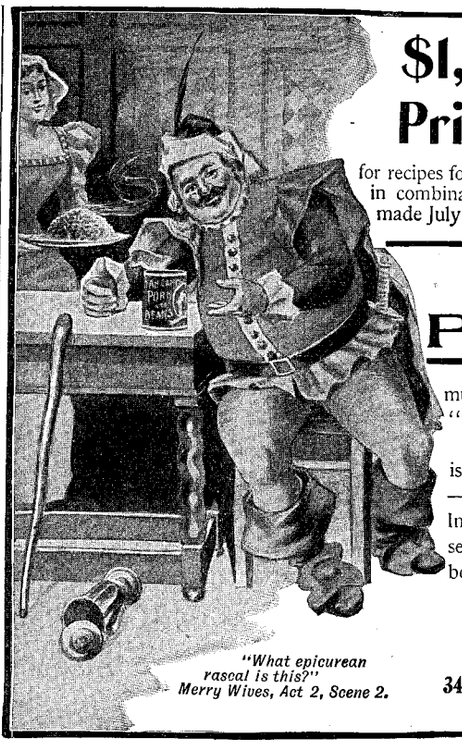
"The Linen Store."

We show three different grades at 25, 35, and 45 cents per yard, and a good assortment at each of these prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York,

Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.



"What epicurean rascal is this?" Merry Wives, Act 2, Scene 2.

$1,000 in 147 Prizes

1 of $100; 2 of $50; 4 of $25; 140 of $5 each

for recipes for using our Baked Pork and Beans alone, or in combination. Competition closes May 31, awards made July 1. A trade mark cut from label of can of

VAN CAMP'S

BOSTON BAKED

Pork and Beans

must accompany every recipe. Our cook book, "Bean Cookery," free to all who answer this ad.

Van Camp's Boston Baked Pork and Beans is a delicious, satisfying dish for all occasions—a meal in itself. Equally good, hot or cold. In cans; three sizes; at leading grocers', or send 6c. for sample can, or postal card for free booklet.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO.,

344 Kentucky Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

TWELFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Kt—K sq	K R—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 P—B 3	R—B 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	19 Kt—Kt 3	Kt x K P
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3	20 B—Kt 2	Kt—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	21 R-K B sq	Kt—Q B 5
6 B—Kt 3	B—K 2	22 B—B sq	Kt—K 2
7 P x P	P x P	23 B—Kt 5	Kt—Q 4
8 Q—Q 5	B—K 3	24 B x R	Kt—B 5 ch
9 Q x Q	R x Q	25 K—Q sq	R—Q 2 ch
10 B x B	P x B	26 K—B 2	Kt—K 6 ch
11 P—B 3	Kt—B 3	27 K—Kt 2	Kt x R
12 Q Kt—Q 2	B—B 4	28 B—Kt 5	Kt—K 6
13 P—Q Kt 4	B—R 2	29 B x Kt	P x B
14 P—Q R 4	P—Q Kt 4	30 R—B sq	P—K 4
15 K—K 2	B—Kt 3	31 Resigns	
16 P x P	P x P		

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The British Chess Magazine.

White's 8th. Apparently intending a Draw.

White's 12th. Downright bad play. The Pawn should be supported otherwise. This obstructed maneuver causes confusion on the Queen's side with disastrous consequences.

White's 19th. A blunder. After this, the case is desperate.

THIRTEENTH GAME.

STEINITZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	STEINITZ. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 B x Kt	Q B x B
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	21 P x B	P x Kt (g)
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 B x B	Q x B
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	23 R—Q 5 (h)	R—B 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	24 K R-Q sq	K—Kt 3 ch
6 Q—Kt 3	P x P	25 K—B sq	R—R 3 (i)
7 B x P	P—B 4	26 Kt—Q 6	R x P
8 P x P	Q Kt—Q 2	27 R x Kt	Q—R 5
9 Kt-B 3 (a)	Kt x P	28 Kt—K 4	P—B 4
10 Q—B 2	P—Q R 3 (b)	29 Kt—Kt 3	R x P ch
11 R—Q sq	Q—R 4 (c)	30 K x R	Q—R 7 ch
12 Kt—Q 2	P—Kt 4	31 K—B sq	Q x Kt
13 P—K 2	B—Kt 2	32 R x Q BP (j)	Q x P ch
14 Castles	Q R—B sq	33 K—K sq	P—B 5
15 Q-Kt sq (d)	P—Kt 5 (e)	34 Q—Q 3	Q—Kt 6 ch
16 Kt—B 4	Q—B 2	35 K—Q 2	P—B 6
17 B—B 4	P—K 4 (f)	36 K—B sq	P—B 7
18 B x P	Q—B 3	37 Q—B 4 ch	K—R sq
19 B—B 3	Q—K 3	38 Q—B 4	Resigns.

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) In the eleventh game Steinitz played 9 P—B 6, to which we ascribed the loss of that game. Steinitz, by discarding that move, indorses our opinion.

(b) Obviously he must get the Q B into play somehow, and he has no other satisfactory means.

(c) 11 .., Q—Q sq, the alternative, does not appear to be any better.

(d) An excellent move, guarding the Pawns and, at the same time, threatening P—Q Kt 4.

(e) He had to retire Q—Kt 3 or to remove the Q Kt. The text-move initiates an intricate com-

For Nervous Prostration

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. TRAU, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have extensively used it in nervous prostration and kindred affections, and invariably obtained very good results."

CRAWFORD BICYCLES

Are honest and reliable, with beautiful lines and finish. Everybody knows Crawford quality. Guaranteed for one year. Small sizes, $45, $40, $35: Tandems, $100. $50

Send for Catalogue.

THE CRAWFORD MFG. CO.

Hagerstown, Md.

NEW YORK. BALTIMORE. ST. LOUIS.

Color is a Sentiment.....

and of no food value. We neither eat nor digest with our eyes. Bread made from Franklin Mills....

Fine Flour OF THE Entire Wheat

is, when baked, a beautiful golden brown. It is highly recommended and enthusiastically endorsed by the medical profession everywhere as containing a larger percentage of the life-giving element than any other flour manufactured. If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name with your order—we will see that you are supplied. The genuine is made only by the

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

See that the Flour Delivered to you Bears Our Label.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Literary Digest Readers:

So many readers have written "The Digest" for particulars regarding CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S "LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE," that it is deemed best to print a general answer to these inquiries. The statement below embodies the principal points.

1. The work covers the whole literary field from the earliest time to the present day. It is not a work on American Literature or English Literature alone, but on Universal Literature.
2. The three hundred and upward critical essays have all been prepared under special commission for the Library and cannot be enjoyed elsewhere. The writer best fitted to treat each great author has been chosen, and the list includes not only eminent American literary specialists, but those of England, France, Germany, Italy and other countries.
3. These essays treat not only great authors and great books but cover entire literary fields and periods, such as Assyrian-Babylonian, Chinese, Japanese, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and South American. Thus the work embodies not only the best literature of the world but gives a connected and comprehensive history of the different literatures of the world—it is a history of literature as well as a compendium of literature.
4. The superiority of the first edition lies in the fact that it is printed from the new, fresh plates, thus bringing out the type and illustrations more sharply and clearly.
5. The present price is not the regular price but a special price, nearly one-half less, which is conceded in order to introduce and advertise the work.

READERS SHOULD REMEMBER that the limited number of sets of this first edition, which have been reserved for "Digest" readers, are procurable only through Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York, and application should be made at once, as the Club closes this month when the price will be advanced. Address all communications for sample pages (and special prices) to the

HARPER'S WEEKLY CLUB, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

bination, which Steinitz fathomed with more lucidity than Lasker.

(f) The sacrifice of the P opens a square for the Q—K 3 afterward. An elaborate and ingenious variation; but hardly so sound as Lasker's usual style.

(g) 21 .., B x B; 22 Kt—Q 5 would have left Black with much the inferior position, a P minus and another one attacked; he therefore went in for a sacrificing combination on the off-chance of a perpetual check.

(h) Well played again. He removes the R from the danger of the eventual P—B 7, and prepares the doubling of the Rs.

(i) Unsound, of course. He probably did not see clearly White's ingenious maneuver to prevent a perpetual check.

(j) Being able to take this P prevents all danger of a draw.

One of Mr. Steinitz's best games, and a fine specimen of his style.

Solution of Problems.

No. 186.

1. B x P — K x P; 2. Kt-B 4 ch — K—B 2; 3. Q—Kt 8 ch — Kt x Q; 4. B—Kt 6, mate

2. ..... — K—Q 4; 3. Q—K 4 ch — Kt x Q; 4. B—K 6, mate

1. ..... — K—K 4; 2. Kt-B 4 ch — K—B 5; 3. Kt—K 6 ch — Kt x Kt; 4. B—K 3, mate

2. ..... — K—Q 4; 3. Q—K 4 ch — Kt x Q; 4. B—K 6, mate

1. ..... — Kt x B P; 2. Kt--B 4 — K x Kt; 3. Q—B 2 ch — K moves; 4. Q or Kt mates

2. ..... — Kt (B 3) moves; 3. Q--K 4 ch — Kt x Q; 4. B—K 6, mate

1. ..... — Kt-Ktsq; 2. Kt—B 7 — K—B 3; 3. Q—Kt 5 ch — K--Q 4; 4. Q x Kt, mate

2. ..... — Kt (Ktsq) —R 3; 3. Q—Q sq ch — K—B 3; 4. Kt—Q 8, mate

2. ..... — Kt-B 3; 3. Q—Kt 3 ch — Kt x Q; 4. P—K 4, mate

3. ..... — K—Q 5; 4. Q—Q 3 ! mate

The other variations depend upon those given.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, who writes: "This problem is, with the possible exception of 62, the most difficult I have ever solved, and in elegance and variety it can hardly be surpassed"; Dr. J. N. Chandler, Des Moines, who says: "Your 186 contains the greatest number of most beautiful mating positions of all the problems I have ever seen."

The majority of our solvers sent Kt—K 6. This is overcome in this way: 1. Kt—K 6 — Kt x P; 2. P—Q 7 — P—R 3, and mate cannot be forced in two moves. P—K 3 is "cooked" by Kt x B.

Walter Brown, Malden, Mass.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa; V. Brent, New Orleans, were successful with 187 and 188.

R. Mantel, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; the Rev. A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Ia.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; C. Lemon, New York city, were fortunate in getting 188.

Current Events.

Monday, March 8.

The Senate sends the arbitration treaty with England back to the foreign relations committee. . . . The new Attorney-General, Judge McKenna, is formally presented to the justices of the Supreme Court by Mr. Harmon. . . . Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher dies at Stamford, Conn., aged 85 years. . . . About 900 hod-carriers and plasterers in Chicago strike against a reduction in wages. . . . The World's conference of Seventh-Day Adventists is concluded at Lincoln, Nebr. . . . Captain John D. Hart is sentenced by Judge Butler in Philadelphia to two years' imprisonment and fined $500 for engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition.

Greece makes reply to the ultimatum of the powers that the recall of the Greek troops and fleet from Crete is impossible. . . . Germany and Russia signify their intention of blockading the Greek and Cretan coasts, and the Brazilian troops in Bahia suffer serious defeat by insurgents of Bahia.

Tuesday, March 9.

First meeting of the new cabinet at the White House. . . . Lexow trust investigation committee presents its report to the New York legislature. . . . J. P. Morgan & Co. obtain control of the Lehigh Valley railroad. . . . The American Spool Cotton Manufacturers' Association is organized in New York by the principal thread manufacturers. . . . Thomas Bram, convicted of the murder of Captain Nash of the barkentine *Herbert Fuller*, is sentenced in Boston to be hanged June 18. . . . The Leadville mine-workers' strike, in progress since June 19 last, is formally declared off.

The Greek vice-consul leaves Crete in obedience to the order of Admiral Canevaro, commander of the Italian squadron and director of the united fleet of the powers. . . . Salebran in the Philippine Islands is taken by the Spanish. . . . Consul-General Lee at Havana cables Secretary of State Sherman that Sylvester Scovel, the American newspaper correspondent, is to be released. . . . Troops are called on to quell disorder among workers on the Panama Canal.

Wednesday, March 10.

The special session of the Senate is adjourned *sine die*. . . The Monon Railway is sold at Indianapolis under order of the court to a syndicate of bondholders for $3,001,000. . . . The Monitor *Puritan* is reported to the Naval Department as disabled off Hatteras and the cruiser *Columbia* is sent to her relief. . . . Five men are killed in a railway washout at Hazleton, Ind.

Prince George, commanding the Greek fleet, is ordered to leave Crete for Skiathos, an island in the Grecian archipelago. . . . The besieged Moslem garrison at Kandamos is relieved by war-ships of the powers. . . . Chronic neuralgia deprives Prince Bismarck of the power of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

speech. . . . Queen Victoria contributes an additional £500 to the India famine fund.

Thursday, March 11.

Republican members of the ways and means committee estimate that the new tariff bill will yield about $70,000,000 additional revenue. . . . A mass-meeting in favor of the arbitration treaty with England is held at Cooper Union, New York city. . . . Chicago hod-carriers and plasterers declare their strike off upon the agreement of their employers to restore the old wages.

Germany threatens to withdraw from the Cretan negotiations unless the coercion of Greece is preceded with. . . . Greece announces her willingness to place her troops in Crete under the direction of the powers and to abandon her proposal for a Cretan plebiscite. . . . The University of Cambridge confers the degree of LL.D. on Ambassador Bayard. . . . The fall of a section of an old wall of the town of Fez, Morocco, kills 180 workingmen. . . . Spain decides to send 15,000 additional troops to the Philippine Islands.

Friday, March 12.

The Cuban question is discussed at a meeting of the cabinet and the decision reached, as reported, to maintain strict neutrality. . . . Three are killed and two injured in the burning of the Chicago Hotel at Buffalo. . . . A heavy snowstorm rages in the Northwest. The Michigan Supreme Court decides that the State's attorney-general must permit the use of his name in a suit to remove Governor Pingree from the mayoralty of Detroit.

The powers are framing a note to Greece on the Cretan question. . . . Reports in Constantinople say that the Turkish Government will negotiate with the United States for the purchase of ironclads. . . . President Krüger is at the capital of the Orange Free State seeking a closer union with the Transvaal. . . . A ministerial crisis is reported in Madrid because of the refusal of the Queen Regent to sign the decree recalling General Polavieja from the Philippine Islands.

Saturday, March 13.

Thomas B. Reed is renominated for Speaker of the House by the Republicans, and Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, by the Democrats. . . . The Steel Wire Nail Company is found to combine the leading car-wheel plants of the country. . . . The attorney-general of Texas files suits against each of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State on the ground that they are violating the trust law by entering into agreements to fix rates.

War breaks out in Samoa and the foreign consuls are reported to have called for warships. . . . The British steamer *Norwand* and her crew are lost in the Bay of Biscay. . . . A massacre of Armenians is reported to have taken place in Sivas. . . . Germany announces that England will be responsible if a general European war follows the coercive measures taken by the powers against Greece.

Sunday, March 14.

The Mississippi River at Memphis reaches the highest point ever known, and several towns in Arkansas are submerged. . . . A race riot in Birmingham, Ala., results in the killing of a negro burglar.

A mass-meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, to express sympathy for the Cretan Christians is attended by 20,000. . . . Sharp fighting between the Spanish and Cubans is reported from Puerto Principe. . . . Spanish campaign in the Philippines is said to be paralyzed by lack of reinforcements.

Do You Suffer From Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa is, pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola Plant cured him of severe Asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of *The Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D.C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking, and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

THERE is a right way to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best paint—Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

THE CENTURY CO. *announces an educational competition.* It is on a most interesting and original plan. Thirty-five prizes, amounting to $1,000 (first prize $500) will be given for the best answers to 150 questions. The topics selected deal with matters of general information; they are not scholastic, but are educational. Your training at school was only mental drill; you have forgotten all you learned there but "reading, writing and arithmetic." You will never forget the information derived from answering these questions, because every one deals with a living and useful fact. No cube-roots, no parsing, no memorizing of dates; instead the learning of things that every one ought to know. If you make an honest attempt to win, you will learn to concentrate your mind, sharpen your wits, secure most valuable information, and stand a good chance of making $500 (perhaps $1,000: see below). If you gain first prize, the knowledge you have acquired will be worth more to you than the $500 you receive. To find the answers to these questions you must use the encyclopedic material in The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, because these like thousands of others can best be answered by reference to this great work. If you do not already possess a set, you can easily procure one. A limited number of clubs are now being formed for the purchase of sets at the lowest wholesale price. Each person joining a club (and those who apply at once can join) secures his set at a reduction of 40 per cent. and has the further privilege of paying for it in small monthly payments. A first payment of $5 will bring you the work and enable you to try for the first prize of $500, as well as the supplementary prize of $500 more.

$1,000 in 35 Prizes

$500 First Prize

Small Monthly Payments

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY and CYCLOPEDIA

The 150 questions are divided into three sets of 50 each. A month is allowed to answer each set. Try them at home. They will be an intellectual recreation for you and your family; also a good test of your ability to deal with words and facts. Have your children try them; it will be a real education for them. Write us for sample questions, to see how instructive and useful they are, or for a description of the work.

$500 MORE. *We offer a further prize of $500 to the competitor who, laying aside The Century, succeeds most successfully in answering 90 per cent. of these questions from ten other works of reference, no matter in how many volumes each is published. This offer is made for the purpose of showing that The Century is superior not to any other one work of reference, but to any other ten. Address,*

THE CENTURY CO. (Dept. Fq.), New York

The BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

Disorder of these important organs causes **Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, Dropsy,** etc. But one **Sure Cure** has been found, and that **Cure** is the lately discovered **Kava-Kava** shrub. This wonderful botanic discovery has cured 30,000 cases in two years. It costs you absolutely nothing. To prove its power, a large case will be sent to you by mail **Free,** if you address The **Church Kidney Cure Co., 414** Fourth Avenue, **New York.**

A DAILY HELP FOR ALL PASTORS.

Providing for a Record of Services, Readings, Weather, Baptisms, Church, Funerals, Etc., Noted Weekly, for a Whole Year on Fifty Years. Price $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK

The Pastor's Ready-Reference Record

Whole Year's Sermons, Songs, Attendance, Marriages, Additions to on the Right Days, Two Open Pages, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR ALL AMERICANS

:: YOUNG AND OLD ::

THE COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL NOVELS

By JOHN R. MUSICK

The author has given to this, his life-work, ten years of almost constant research among libraries, bookshops, old documents, and rare manuscript. Considerable new historical data, the authority and accuracy of which has been carefully verified, has been incorporated in these stories. :: :: :: :: ::

Interwoven with Twelve Tales, Rich in Love, Adventure, War, Superstition and Patriotism, is the Complete Narrative of Our Country's Discovery and Development from 1492 to 1894 with Every Essential Event and Personage Fascinatingly Presented.

"Imagination enters into the narrative, and reports conversations at courts, at convents, and on shipboard, but it plays no pranks with biography and history, and it takes no liberties with accepted facts. Many characters and scenes are the creation of the author, but historical annals are presented with conscientious fidelity."—*Home Journal, New York.*

A LITERARY PICTURE OF THE PAST.

The Customs, Manners, and Every-Day Life of the Peoples of the Various Periods are Portrayed with such Strong Dramatic Power as to Enthrall the Imagination and Captivate the Interest. Profuse Illustrations Contribute to the Vividness with which Past Scenes are Imprinted on the Mind.

"History makes men wise, and in proportion as their minds are influenced by a love of their country, so they will always feel a desire to become more and more familiar with the most Authentic Accounts of its Origin, Progress, and Present Importance."—LORD BACON.

HISTORY THROBBING WITH ROMANCE.

These charming stories are abundantly endowed with the human aspirations, achievements, and passions, that constitute the varied background of the past. The reader is irresistibly carried on and on with absorbing interest through the different stages of weal and wo. From the story of the Little Pinta turning her prow toward the mysterious Western seas, down to the story of the great united nation symbolized by the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition, the chain of delightful romance is unbroken.

Titles of The Twelve Volumes.

I. **COLUMBIA:** A Story of the Discovery of America.

II. **ESTEVAN:** A Story of the Spanish Conquests.

III. **ST. AUGUSTINE:** A Story of the Huguenots.

IV. **POCAHONTAS:** A Story of Virginia.

V. **THE PILGRIMS:** A Story of Massachusetts.

VI. **A CENTURY TOO SOON:** A Story of Bacon's Rebellion.

VII. **THE WITCH OF SALEM:** Or Credulity Run Mad.

VIII. **BRADDOCK:** A Story of the French and Indian Wars.

IX. **INDEPENDENCE:** A Story of the American Revolution.

X. **SUSTAINED HONOR:** A Story of the War of 1812.

XI. **HUMBLED PRIDE:** A Story of the Mexican War.

XII. **UNION:** A Story of the Great Rebellion.

SOME OPINIONS OF EMINENT AMERICANS.

Hon. WM. McKINLEY:

"'The Columbian Historical Novels' are really one of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen. The idea in writing them is certainly a most patriotic one. . . . A pleasure conferred upon those who may be so fortunate as to possess the work."

LEVI P. MORTON, Governor of New York:

"'The Columbian Historical Novels' possess universal interest, and they tell the story of the new world in a unique, pleasant, and instructive manner."

Hon. WM. J. STONE, Governor of Missouri:

"I have read 'The Columbian Historical Novels,' and have found great pleasure in the perusal. They are well conceived, constituting a popular and charming combination of history and fiction."

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS, Ex-U. S. Senator:

"'The Columbian Historical Novels' have all been good. I read 'The Witch of Salem' with special interest, as my ancestors migrated to Essex county in 1628, and I was born in the immediate neighborhood."

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, President Yale University:

"May I also express my appreciation of 'The Columbian Historical Novels.' I have been much interested in the volumes. The author seems to me to have accomplished his purpose very successfully."

E. BENJ. ANDREWS, President Brown University:

"I knew my family would be greatly interested and delighted with 'The Columbian Historical Novels.' This has proved to be the case. The work is most elegantly bound and published."

L. E. WOLFE, State Superintendent Public Schools for Missouri:

"These stories have movement, vivacity, and literary merit, and will be read by tens of thousands who find severe history tiresome."

N. J. SMITH, President I. O. O. F. Library Association, Washington:

"In the harmonious blending of a thrilling romance with the most important facts in the history of our country, **they are without a parallel.**"

ELEGANT EXAMPLES OF HIGH-CLASS BOOK-MAKING.

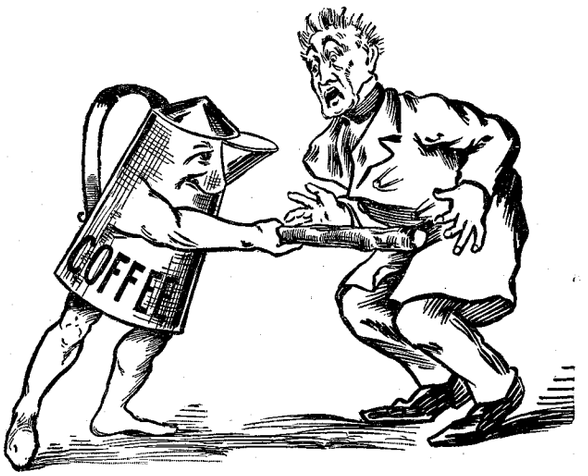
Twelve Beautifully Bound Volumes with Historical Index. Chronology and Map of the Period in Each Volume. Over 5,000 Pages and 300 Illustrations by F. A. Carter Many of Them Half-Tone Plates. Prices, Half Morocco, per Set $30; ,Cloth, per Set $20; Each Volume is Complete in Itself. Sold by Subscription, for Cash, or on Instalments.

Send 10 cents for elegantly illustrated prospectus.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Failure in Business.

LITTLE HABITS GNAW BIG HOLES.

A large number of men are unsuccessful in their business because of some small habit or habits that rob them of the vitality necessary to push a business as it should be.

The man who is thoroughly well, and can plan with a clear brain, and work out his plans with a healthy body, is the one who will be in the procession when his neighbor has to drop out.

Some men can stand hurtful habits better than others, but when one finds out that he is ailing a little each day, let him remedy the trouble and have the machine work right, for that is the sure road to riches and happiness.

Dr. J. R. Pennington, Chicago Summer School of Medicine, 103 State Street, Chicago, says: "The Postum is received, brewed and used up. I like it very much. The only criticism I have to offer is that it did not last long enough."

Coffee interferes with the digestion of many people who find it hard to give up, altho they know it hurts them. It is easy to do without coffee if one can have Postum, the Food Coffee. This has the deep seal-brown color of Java, and changes to the golden brown of thick Mocha when cream is added. It is made of the pure grains, wheat, etc., and is nourishing and fattening, and is true health coffee. It can be drank at every meal without any of the ill-effects of coffee. Made by the Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal Food Coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

I greatly prefer the Electropoise to any and all agencies for the cure of the sick of which I have any knowledge.

C. COLEGROVE, M.D.,
HOLLAND, N. Y.

Cures Without Medicine

THE Electropoise TRADE MARK

PRICE $10.

Book by mail (free) to any address telling all about this self-applied oxygen remedy and why it often cures cases pronounced "incurable."

ELECTROLIBRATION CO., 1122 Broadway, New York.

TARTARLITHINE

The New Cure for Rheumatism.

L. E. B., Clifton Hotel, Ottawa, Ills., writes: "On Sunday, April 5, 1896, I was introduced to a citizen of this city who had not been able to raise his hand to his head for several weeks on account of rheumatism. He called on me one week later, and told me that after taking Tartarlithine for only one week, the improvement in him was truly phenomenal. In two weeks he was practically cured."

Pamphlet on the cure of
Rheumatism by Tartarlithine
Sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
Manufacturing Chemists,
95 Fulton Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED